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A SHORT GUIDE

TO THE BEST KINDS OF EVERGREENS, TREES,
SHRUBS, VINES, FRUITS, PERENNIALS, ROSES,
ETC. IN SMALL SIZES AS WELL AS LARGE, WITH
SPECIAL WHOLESALE QUANTITY AND RETAIL
PRICES FOR THE SEASON—SPRING 1938



OUR GORGEOUS NATIVE RHODODENDRONS
Pictured above is R. Maximum, but all are beautiful
and are neither difficult nor necessarily expensive.
You will find them in the alphabetical list of trees
and shrubs, pages 11 to 37. Rhododendrons are on page
30. See special offer on pages 31-35.

61st YEAR
•
Catalog 122
•
Established
1878

Price
of
this Book
50
Cents

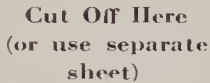
Complimentary Copy

Kelsey Nursery Service

50 Church Street, New York City

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F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co.
50 Church St., New York,
N. Y.

Please ship the following
per terms on back of this
form to:

Enclosed \$.....
☐ Charge my account
☐ I wish to open an
account and enclose
part payment only.

☐ **Express** (Address).....

☐ **Freight**

About When?.....

No.	Name of Tree or Plant	Size	Price	Total

(SEE TERMS ON BACK OF THIS SHEET)

How We Can Best Serve You . . .

Of the 5500 trees, I'll say they were fine! Only lost 20 of the lot*. This is accurate.

—W. A. S.
Indiana, Pa.

Had good success with last shipment—can honestly recommend your stock to anyone.

—W. L. H.
Newmanstown, Pa.

My Rhododendrons from you are the best of the very few grown in this vicinity. Send a catalog to (a neighbor).

—W. M. F.
Proctor, Vt.

My modest order doing well, thank you! I note a total of 102 out of 100 ordered have gone through the winter!

—R. C. McS.
Dayton, O.

We have never been able to buy such fine stock elsewhere.

—H. F.
Oxford, O.

Three years ago I set out 1000 of your Pine transplants. I do not know of losing a single one. I have been so pleased I am planting more this Spring. Every shipment has arrived perfect shape.

—F. V. G.
Cincinnati, O.

Received 1000 Spruce last year. I lost 3, two from natural causes. Fine!

—L. W. C.
Mansfield, O.

99 out of 100 Austrian Pine look fine. What other kind would you suggest?

—C. D. C.
Hampton Bay, L. I.

Everything I have had from you quite satisfactory. Now making up a new order. You may well be proud of your company.

—O. G.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Philadelphus, Azaleas and evergreens have shown particularly satisfactory results—well over 90% survived two years.

—W. T. P., Jr.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Your Rhododendrons are the best I have ever planted. Lost several last year—but they did not come from your stock!

—G. McD.
Schenectady, N. Y.

Stock has proven most satisfactory. Please send Short Guide as we loaned ours to neighbors.

—Mrs. P. W. F.
Princeton, Mass.

Those trees were the best value I've ever received in 35 years of experience with 30 sellers of trees, plants and shrubs.

—F. A. R.
Winchester, Mass.

Small trees arrived in fine condition. I wish to add that last fall's trees wintered well. Did not lose one.

—R. Nurseries
Norfolk, Mass.

Everything was splendid—sturdy bushy plants. It is a great thing to know where you can get anything you want.

—Mrs. E. A. M.
Lexington, Va.

Stock growing splendidly! 99% living. I'm a "perennial" customer.

—W. F. P.
Mountainview, N. J.

Complete success with both my plantings. Have recommended you to most of my friends.

—Mrs. H. B. T.
Reheboth, Del.

Flowering Crabs all living, budded, ready to bloom. Not one died out of 155. They are an ornament to the Cemetery.

—A. J. A., Supt.
Asheville, N. C.

Shipment . . . exceptionally thrifty.

—T. G. P.
Detroit, Mich.

Everything satisfactory . . . growing nicely.

—W. G. H.
Pine City, Minn.

(*Names on request.)

And When We Can't . . . A Frank Statement

WHEN you order trees, evergreens and shrubs you want three things: Quality, Service and Price. Our Quality and Service (except for obviously local possibilities) are the equal of any—and well beyond all ordinary requirements. We have been 60 years in business and never shirk our responsibilities to customers.

Price includes both List Price (cost of stock) and the additional cost of getting your purchase to your garden. Our List Prices are far below most other companies for the same grades. They include packing, as a rule, but not transportation.

Cost of transportation therefore remains the sole limiting factor and these are much lower than some people suppose. In the estimated figures below, please remember that percentage costs would seem lower if our prices were not so low! (\$1.00 is 10% of \$10.00, but only 5% of \$20.00!) After adding these costs to our list prices, you will find we can still deliver at a lower total cost than most responsible firms:—

ESTIMATED DELIVERY COSTS

1. Seedlings—about 10% of List Price.
2. Transplants—10 to 15% of List.
3. Rooted Cuttings—5 to 10%.
4. Grafts and "Young Aristocrats"—5 to 10%.
- 5a. Landscape size (bare root)—10 to 15%.
- 5b. Landscape size (balled to 2 ft.)—about 25%.

These costs are fairly accurate. However, if we feel costs on your order might greatly exceed the average, we will advise you at once.

On larger stock, delivery costs depend on price and quantity ordered. For instance, one cheap plant like Forsythia costing 40c might well cost another 40c to deliver: **Ten** would cost very little more than **one**!

N.B.—Often local nurseries have only a few of the commonest sorts. We can furnish very complete lists (this Short Guide offers only a brief selection). Never plant the wrong tree or shrub because you can obtain it cheaply—rather spend the same money for a smaller plant of the **right** kind. In a few years it will be large, too.

Estab. 1878
"Our 60th Year"

L. E. Manning, Pres.
C. N. Skinner, V-P.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE
50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

List of Books Used in Preparing This Short Guide

(POSTPAID PRICES)

The Book of Shrubs (Hottes)—Complete and interesting. 448 pages. Covers its subject better than any other book we know. (Revised.) \$3.00.

The Book of Trees (Hottes)—A companion to the above. Just as good, except on coniferous evergreens. \$3.50.

The Cultivated Conifers (Bailey)—The best for the evergreens—descriptions, culture, diseases, photos. New. \$7.50.

The Book of Climbing Plants (Hottes)—Again, the best popular work on the subject. 250 pages. \$2.00.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas (Bowers)—First American monograph to include the modern advances. Indispensable. Trustworthy. Non-technical. \$10.00.

Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs (Rehder)—Unique. In a mere 930 pages is all most of need out of the Index Kewensis. Our hardiness chart adapted from this author. New low price. \$5.00.

The Living Garden (Salisbury)—The most thrilling introduction to how and why plants grow that we have ever seen. Beautiful essay style, but packed with "meat". \$3.00.

The Book of Perennials (Hottes)—Not complete, but the best non-technical work we know. \$2.00.

Hortus—Garden Dictionary (Bailey)—Perhaps the best dictionary for America. Covers everything from Forest trees to vegetables and house plants. 755 pages. \$5.00.

Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (Bailey)—Again, in our opinion, the best non-technical complete reference book. New low price. \$15.00.

Insects and Diseases (Felt and Rankin)—A complete handbook covering in easy to use and understand style the troubles of Trees and Shrubs, including evergreens.

Nut Growing (Morris)—Hardy grafted nut trees for the North—how to grow, graft, transplant, protect from disease, and generally speaking, the whole subject in non-technical terms. Many illustrations. 236 pages. \$2.50.

Tree Crops (J. Russel Smith)—A new idea, and done by an expert in the subject of fruits, nuts, etc., and their relationship to farming. Really thrilling reading. \$1.49.

Kelsey Nursery Service

1. We furnish high quality stock. Kelsey Nursery stock is grown where it grows best; always with regard to shipping convenience. Of over twenty thousand acres of stock we select the nearest nursery growing the material of the quality and grade you want.

2. We furnish our stock at the lowest prices made possible by mass production. Prices of nursery stock vary greatly. One nursery grows stock on land worth, say, \$4,000 per acre. The stock is no better than at a nearby nursery where land is worth \$400.00 per acre. We are, therefore, enabled to sell excellent stock at very low prices.

3. We are an entirely responsible source of supply. Established Sixty Years ago, in 1878, we still have among our customers many who have been patrons for forty years or more. In all our dealings we are always willing to make things right on any errors or just causes for complaint.

4. Our Guarantee—Stock to be in good condition when furnished. We will, however, replace any and all losses at half price.

5. Scarce and rare varieties: Why look through a dozen nursery catalogs for them? Send us your list and we will quote promptly. This Short Guide is necessarily confined to standard varieties, but with our facilities we can furnish almost any variety or size grown in the United States.

6. The policy of this Company is to make and keep goodwill by careful and prompt service.

WATCH EXPRESS CHARGES

Most of our shipments should take Second-Class rates, so check weight and rating when delivery is made. The delivery man often charges First Class in error.

Terms of Sale

PACKING COSTS—Free if cash accompanies order, except stock dug with a ball of earth. Otherwise, packing is charged at cost (usually 10% of cost of stock). Balled, heavy evergreens: we will estimate costs in advance if you wish.

LIMITED RESPONSIBILITY—We disclaim responsibility for any reason in amounts greater than invoiced.

PRICES—Net at the nursery. Transportation to be added at actual cost. Usually 5 sold at rate per 10, 50 at 100 rate.

CLAIMS—for errors, shortages or other causes must be made within 10 days.

PARCEL POST—Must be prepaid. We prefer express but will send by post if instructed and charge you at cost.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS—Charges are extra (except in a few prepaid Special Offers). They are paid by you to the Railroad or Expressman. We will estimate these costs in advance if you wish.

TRUCKING—Can often be arranged. Write for our estimate if you like, on your order completely delivered.

What Size Should You Buy?



Photo: Four Sizes of Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

1

Seedlings ("S")

Many varieties are raised from seed. These very small plants must be handled with extra care. They should be planted about four inches apart in beds. Here they are left two years and for the first year, during the heat of the first Summer, should be shaded by a lath screen. In the Autumn, mulch to prevent frost-heaving. At the end of two years, they should be taken from the beds and treated as transplants.

2

Transplants ("X")

Evergreens that have been moved, or have had their roots pruned, tend to throw out extra roots near the stem, forming a close compact ball of fibrous roots that can be easily dug up. The transplant is sufficiently sturdy to be planted out in the open field in rows. Here the roots have room to grow, and the tops have room for shapely development.



Sciadopitys
10-inch XX
(8-years old
transplant)



YOUNG ARISTOCRATS (grafts)
Fagus purpurea, 12-in. *Cornus florida rubra*, 18-in.



1-Year *Rhododendron* Graft

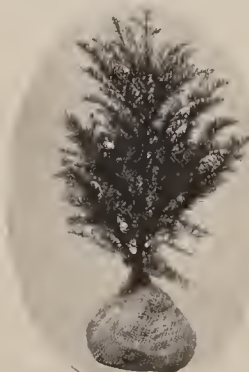
4 Grafts

Some trees which do not come true from seed will not even take root readily. These varieties are grafted on established roots of related species and when the graft is healed are perfectly hardy and can be treated as transplants. For this reason it is best to buy grafted varieties one year old.



Taxus
cuspidata
6 to 8 inch X

The same 5 years later 1½ ft. B & B.



3-Year *Rhododendron* Graft
12-18 inches B & B.

5

Landscape Size

These are old enough to require no expert care whatsoever. They have already been transplanted and shaped. Plant sizes from 1 to 3 feet for growing into future specimens.

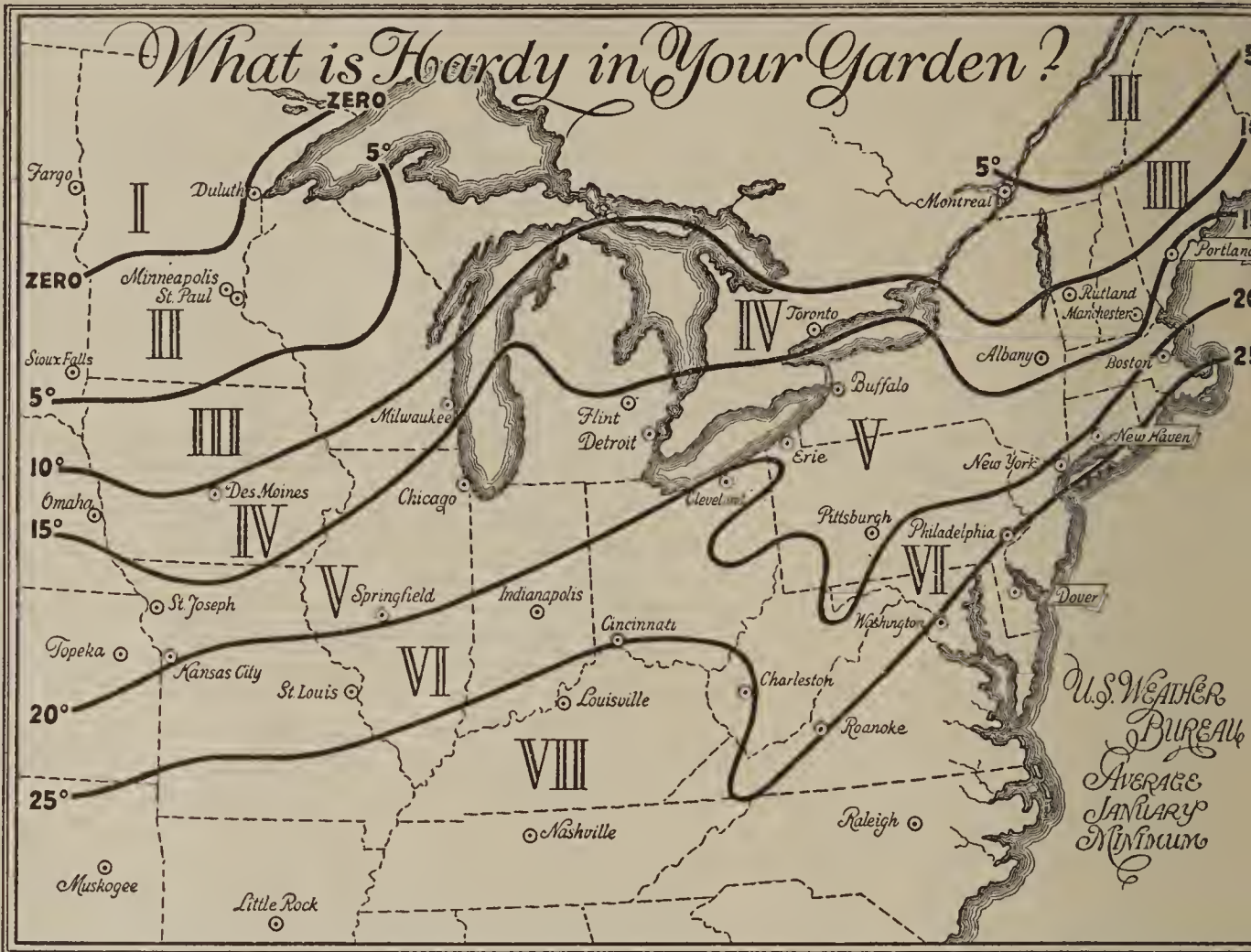
Plant as small as you have time to wait for and order as many at one time as you have use for!

Basic Requirements of Plant Life

IN THIS SHORT GUIDE it is taken for granted that most trees and shrubs require the same things—as to food, air and water. Only exceptions are noted. Thus a plant needing more air than usual at its roots is marked “loose soil” or “drain”. Plants very easy to grow are referred to as “tolerant”. Normal plants may have no notes whatsoever.

THE LEAVES NEED:—

1. Air—“wind”, “city air”. Carbon is absorbed from air. Ordinarily the gardener has no worries about the leaves getting air. Some plants, like *Tsuga*, burn in strong winds. Bad city air is harmful to some trees.
2. Light—“sun”, “shade”. Light makes the chlorophyll factory turn its wheels. All plants need some. Even dense shade has some light. Those that get along best on little light are marked “shade” in this Guide. Those that need a great deal are marked “sun”. — Normal plants are not marked — they live in sun or part shade.
3. Heat—“Zone I” to Zone VI”. There is a northern limit for every plant, beyond which it cannot live. For practical use the map at the right divides the country into Zones. Each plant description in this Guide has a related Zone limit (e.g., *Abies Balsamea*, page 11, it is Zone II). Look up your garden on the map and you can select hardy material. (The system is not perfect and local conditions effect changes.)



See Paragraph “3” at the left.

THE ROOTS NEED:—

1. Air—“loose”, “heavy”, “drain”. Roots get oxygen from air that filters into the earth. Some plants need more than others. These must have loose soil in which the air is purer and will suffocate in heavy damp clays. Magnolias like heavy soil, but it must be drained from beneath or by the slope of the land.
2. Water—“damp”, “dry”. Roots can only use chemicals that are dissolved in water. Also, water is the means of transportation up the stem. Some plants need more than others and die in severe droughts. In the descriptions (pages 11 to 37) such plants are marked “damp”. A loose soil quickly dries, a heavy soil keeps damp. Thus water and air for the roots are both present in a mixed soil. Normal plants that thrive in this “ordinary garden soil” need no notation. Rainfall and drainage are combined in water and air supply.
3. Food “humus”, “rich”, “barren”.
 - a. Potassium—most soils have plenty.
 - b. Phosphorus—needs to be added in most soils with fertilizer.
 - c. Nitrogen—cannot be used until turned to nitrate. Fertilizer supplies it, but water quickly leaches it out, so the plant depends on bacteria in the soil. These bacteria depend on:—
 1. Acidity of soil (lime, etc.)
 2. Drainage of soil (air).
 3. Humus in the soil (food).
 - d. Iron, Lime, etc. in small quantities usually present anywhere.

Basic Facts About Soils

First, the backbone of the soil is broken rock. Clay is finely powdered, sand coarsely broken.

TYPES of SOILS		AIR WATER FOOD		
barren	CLAY	NO	✓	?
	CLAY and SAND	✓	✓	?
	SAND	✓	NO	NO
normal earth	HUMUS	✓	✓	✓
	CLAY and HUMUS	?	✓	✓
	CLAY, SAND and HUMUS	✓	✓	✓
	SAND and HUMUS	✓	✓	✓

Sand lets water run away at once, hence is full of air, but dry. Clay almost prohibits air, tho’ damp. A mixture (most soils) permits a balance between air and water. In this balanced condition soil bacteria can thrive. From this soil, water dissolves food (salts).

Second, decayed organic matter, “humus”, “peat-moss”, “peat”, “leaf-mold”, etc., requires bacteria to break it down into decay. From this decay the soil-water

dissolves food for roots. Also each particle of humus acts as a little sponge, holding the water, yet permitting air around it. Some humus of some sort is present in most soils, any soil can be improved by some increase in humus. Manure combines humus and fertilizer.

Third, nitrogen is useless to a plant until turned into nitrate. To provide this by fertilizers, means applying it after every heavy rain. Nature does it with soil bacteria.

THE SOIL BACTERIA

Plants use chemicals only after transformed by bacteria. “Top-soil” is a word which we give to soils filled with this life. Burning it over, kills them. Too heavy a dose of fresh manure chokes them.

1. Their prime purpose is to provide nitrates. Phosphate helps this work. Some lime helps also.
2. Bacteria promote decay, thus provide long-term food supply. Lime hastens this decay process. Bacteria are fussy about soil acidity. Most need “lime” reaction. Rhododendrons, etc., grow among bacteria which need acid soil. (The word “acid” in plant descriptions connotes this.)

GROW IN THE SHADE

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs	Evergreens
Acanthopanax pentaphylla	Azalea amoena
Amelanchier canadensis	Azalea hinodegiri
Aronia arbutifolia	Buxus sempervirens suf.
Aronia melanocarpa	Epigaea repens
Azalea arborescens	Euonymus radicans color.
Azalea nudiflora	Ilex crenata microphylla
Azalea vaseyi	Ilex glabra
Azalea viscosa	Ilex opaca
Benzoin aestivalls	Juniperus communis
Calycanthus floridus	Kalmia latifolia
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Leucothoe catesbaei
Cercis canadensis	Mahonia aquifolium
Chionanthus virginlea	Pachysandra terminalis
Clethra alnifolia	Pieris floribunda
Cornus amomum	Pieris japonica
Cornus florida	Rhododendron catawb.
Cornus florida rubra	Rhododendron hybrids
Cornus mas	Rhododendron maxim.
Halesia tetraptera	Taxus canadensis
Hamamelis mollis	Taxus cuspidata
Hamamelis vernalis	Tsuga canadensis
Hamamelis virginiana	
Hydrangea arbores. grand.	
Hypericum aureum	
Lonicera fragrantissima	
Lonicera morrowi	
Lonicera tatarica	
Oxydendrum arboreum	
Philadelphus	

GROW IN WET PLACES

Deciduous Trees	Shrubs
Acer rubrum	Aronia arbutifolia
Betula nigra	Aronia melanocarpa
Larix leptolepis	Azalea viscosa
Liquidamber styraciflua	Benzoin aestivallis
Quercus palustris	Calycanthus floridus
Quercus phellos	Cephalanthus occidentalis
Salix babylonica	Clethra alnifolia
Taxodium distichum	Cornus amomum
Ulmus americana	Cornus stolonifera
	Ilex verticillata
	Viburnum cassinoides
	Viburnum dentatum
	Viburnum lentago

Evergreens
Ilex glabra

GROW IN DRY PLACES

Trees	Shrubs
Betula populifolia	Acanthopanax pentaphyll.
Quercus alba	Lespedeza bicolor
	Myrica carolinensis
	Rhamnus cathartica

DECIDUOUS
Juniperus virginiana
Pinus resinosa
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris

EVERGREEN
Juniperus virginiana
Pinus resinosa
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris

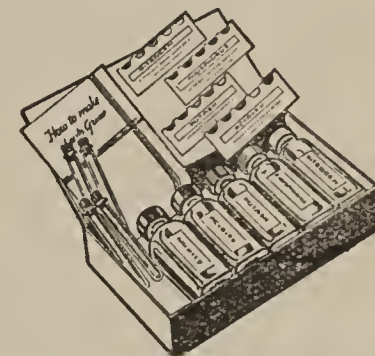
DECIDUOUS
Rhus canadensis
Rosa setigera
Symphoricarpos racemos.
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum lantana

EVERGREEN
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Juniperus sargentii
Juniperus communis
Juniperus comm. depressa
Juniperus comm. montana
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus sabina
Mahonia aquifolium
Pachysandra terminalis
Pinus montana mughus

GROW NEAR SEASHORE

Trees	Shrubs
Acer rubrum	Populus nigra italica
Betula papyrifera	Quercus rubra
Betula populifolia	
Crataegus coccinea	Berberis thunbergi
Crataegus crusgalli	Calluna vulgaris
Juniperus virginiana	Clethra alnifolia
Larix europaea	Hydrangea arborescens
Picea alba	Hypericum aureum
Picea pungens	Ilex verticillata
Picea pungens kosteri	Ligustrum ovalifolium
Pinus montana mughus	Lonicera tatarica
Pinus nigra	Myrica carolinensis
Pinus resinosa	Rhodotypos kerrioides
Pinus sylvestris	Rhus canadensis
Pinus thunbergi	Rosa rugosa
Platanus orientalis	Symphoricarpo vulgaris
Populus bolleana	Viburnum cassinoides
Populus eugenei	Viburnum dentatum
	Viburnum lentago

SOIL TESTING OUTFITS:



The Sudbury Home Gardener's Kit (new model) tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. It will make at least three separate tests for each element. No technical skill required. Results are apparent immediately. Postpaid \$2.00 (Complete with instructions)

Refill:—(Specify whether for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash or acidity). 2 oz. \$.75; 6 oz. \$1.50

Ways to Improve Your Soil

HUMUS:—In some form is useful to all plants.

1. Lightens heavy soil.
2. Provides water storage in light soils.
3. Is nature's own food.

Warning:—Must be renewed every two years.

Peat Moss:—The best all around humus. Safe and clean.

Leafmold, woods clearings, dead leaves, etc. Also good, tho apt to be unsightly.

MANURE:—The most valuable of all soil conditioners.

1. Does all that humus does.
2. Also provides a balanced diet of potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen in a form fit for instant use.

Warning:—Fresh manure fills soil with choking gases. (Lime only makes this worse). Use weathered (old) manure once a year or if fresh, then use only a little at a time, repeating twice a year.

SHREDDED COW MANURE

Well rotted, can be applied as a direct mulch. Moisture 25 to 40%. Sold in 100 lb. bags—\$1.00 each. (\$1. covers 300 sq. feet).

PULVERIZED MANURE

Bone-dry (under 5% moisture) and safe to use, as well as economical. Sold in 50 lb. bags which are almost the equal of 100 lbs. of the above. Price, \$1.00 per bag. You save on freight. (\$1. covers 300 sq. feet).

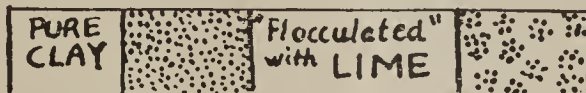
PULVERIZED POULTRY-PEAT

Bone-dry powder of poultry manure and peat moss. A superb all-round food supply. Must be used sparingly, and spread thin, for it is 3 times stronger than the above. The most fertilizer you can buy for your money. Price, 50 lb. bags for \$1.00 each. (\$1. covers 1000 sq. feet).

Prices: f.o.b. Pittstown, N. J.

LIME:—

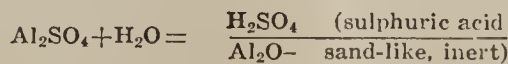
1. "Sweetens" the soil—that is reduces acidity. (For Lilacs, etc.).
2. Promotes decay, so provides quick food from humus in soil.
3. Flocculates clay soils:—Thus making clay into loam and counteracting other harmful chemicals in clay.



Warning:—

- (a) Lime kills Rhododendrons, etc.
- (b) Too much lime prevents iron being absorbed—hence yellows leaves.
- (c) Lime must be renewed each year.

ACID:—To acidify soils the safest thing is Aluminum Sulphate. Spread ½ cup on 1 sq. yd. This over 2 months slowly dissolves in water.



FERTILIZER:—All plants in gardens benefit by having plenty of food.

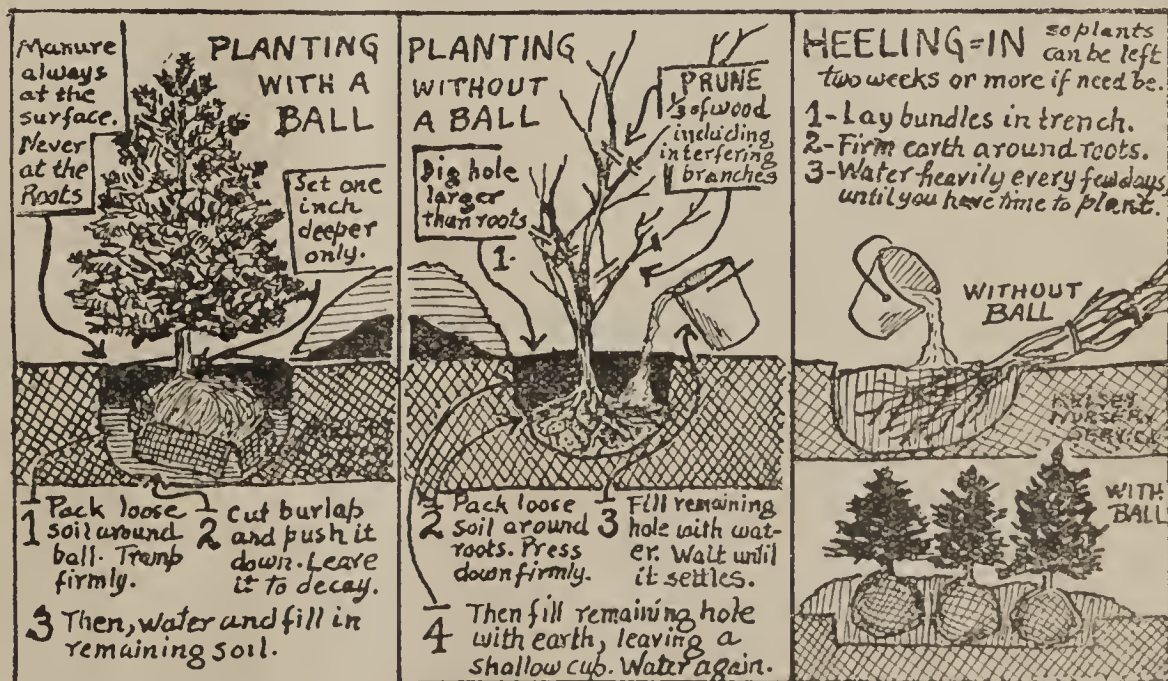
1. Strong growth—hence increased hardiness.
2. More flowers. Better color.
3. Healthy plants—hence freer of disease and insect troubles. There are 3 main foods needed:—Potassium (Potash), Phosphorus (Phosphates), Nitrogen (Nitrates, e.g., ammonia): These in various proportions are provided in commercial "Farm Fertilizers"—(any hardware store or we will quote on request).

Bone meal:—(High in Phosphorus). Lasts about 2 years in ground.

Dry Blood meal:—(High in Nitrogen). Leaches out in about six weeks—never apply in Fall.

Hardwood Ashes:—(Potash) (lessens acid). Leaches out in one summer. Apply in Spring.

Patented Plant Foods:—Loma, Vigoro, Plantabs, etc. More expensive, but simpler to use. Prices on request.



Re-forestation — (Save the Soil at a Profit)

THE surprising prodigality heretofore prevailing in forest destruction all over the country is at last arousing public opinion. There is rapidly growing and wide-spread interest now being taken both by private planters, National, State, and Municipal Departments toward restoring as far as possible what has been irretrievably lost, due to the suicidal policy and wanton waste of our forests and the consequent depletion of our national timber resources.

Supplying all young stock in quantity for reforesting and for nursery planting on the most favorable terms is one of the important and well-known features of the **KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE**. That these facilities are more and more appreciated by past and prospective patrons is shown in our constantly increasing business.

A list of young seedlings and transplants will be found on the next page. But it by no means prices all the stock we have to offer. And in large quantities we are prepared to make very special low prices. Write us for prompt quotation on your needs.

PLANTING COSTS

The economic side of the planting of young trees is, perhaps, not generally understood. A yearly income of 15 to 20 per cent on an investment in reforestation is well within the bounds of possibility if ordinary care and intelligence are exercised. This investment would, of course, be a long-term one of 20 to 50 years.

The cost of planting is made up by reckoning the value of the land, the yearly taxes, the cost of labor in planting and the cost of the trees themselves. All these factors are variable, except that the actual labor of planting should average about \$12.00 per acre. The number of trees per acre in a 6 x 6 foot planting is 1,200, and in an average planting of Pine and Spruce these would cost for three year transplants \$25 to \$35 per acre. Seedlings would, of course, be much cheaper and more economical, but require too much care on the average private estate where reforestation is purely a minor item and taken up as much for pleasure as for profit.

PROFITS FROM TREES

As against this cost the timber at the end of thirty years—in Spruces, Pines or Firs, should yield about 15,000 board feet at from \$6 per thousand for Pine up to \$12 per thousand for Spruce and Fir, or \$90.00 to \$180.00 total income per acre. If cut for pulp-wood instead of lumber, the yield should be 30 to 45 cords per acre—at about \$4.00 per cord, or \$120.00 to \$180.00 per acre.

At 40 years of age the board feet would range from 30 to 40 thousand feet per acre and the cords of pulp-wood also approximately double the figures for 30 years. For this reason 40 years is a much more economical period to crop the timberland.

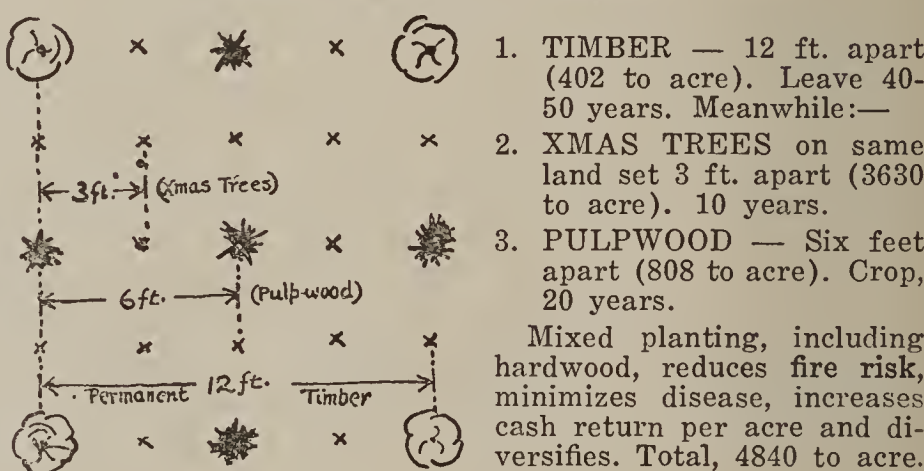
CHRISTMAS TREE GROWING

The planting of White and Norway Spruce and Douglas and Balsam Fir for Christmas Tree cutting is another phase of commercialized forestry which is profitable. This crop usually matures in about 10 years and when cut, leaves the timber-plot properly spaced for forest growing. One tree is planted between each two permanent trees and requires no extra land; indeed it is an assistance to the young evergreen for the first ten years to have the shade and shelter of a dense planting, which must, however, be cleared away in time, whether for Christmas Tree use or not, in order to maintain space for permanent growth.

BEST VARIETIES FOR SPECIAL SOILS

LIGHT SAND Scotch Pine (Pinus) Black Locust (Robinia) Carolina Poplar (Populus)	COARSE GRAVEL Red Pine (Pinus) Black Locust (Robinia)
SANDY LOAM European Larch (Larix) Arborvitae (Thuja Occ.) Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga) Red Pine (Pinus) Black Locust (Robinia) Carolina Poplar (Populus)	LOAM White Pine (Pinus) Norway Spruce (Picea) White Ash (Fraxinus) Carolina Poplar (Populus) European Larch (Larix) Arborvitae (Thuja)
GOOD SOIL White Pine (Pinus) Norway Spruce (Picea) White Ash (Fraxinus) European Larch (Larix)	WET LAND Balsam Fir (Abies) Arborvitae (Thuja Occ.) Carolina Poplar (Populus)

THE THREE-CROP FOREST PLAN



Suggested varieties:

Xmas Trees	Pulpwood	Lumber
Norway Spruce	Norway Spruce	Spruce and Pines
White Spruce	White Spruce	Black Locust (posts)
Douglas Fir	Red Pine	Ash and Hickory (handles)
Balsam Fir	Scots Pine	Walnut, Liriodendron, etc., cabinet woods
Colorado Spruce	Poplars	

PREVENT SOIL EROSION WITH GROUND COVERS AND BINDERS

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Scotch Broom)

Best for holding soil on steep banks, and in gullies. Yellow flowers in June. (25) (100) (1000)

12 to 18 in.\$1.50 \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00

HEDERA HELIX BALTIC (Baltic Ivy)

Use as vine or ground cover, in shade. Evergreen, very hardy. Plants from 2 in. pots\$5.00 \$16.00 \$130.00

LONICERA JAPONICA (Hall's Honeysuckle)

Can be used as ground cover, or on walls and fences. Fragrant flowers. Semi-evergreen.

1 yr. light	.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
6 to 12 in. X	....	4.50	35.00
15 to 18 in. X	...	2.50	8.50 65.00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge)

Tolerant in poor soil and shade. Plant 3 to 1 square foot. (25) (100) (1000)

1 yr. light	.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 45.00
2 yr.	.....	\$3.00	11.00 80.00

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (Kudzu Vine)

Use when very rapid ground cover or soil binder is needed. Kills back in severe winters but comes up again from roots.

1 yr. seedlings	.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
2 yr. seedlings	..	\$3.50	12.50 100.00

VINCA MINOR (Myrtle)

Evergreen ground cover and soil binder in sun or shade. Blue flowers in June. Strong clumps ..\$3.00 \$ 9.00 \$ 70.00

ROSE WICHURIANA

Evergreen and blooms a long time. Branches grow quickly, droop and root. Thick-set effect. Best in sun, but stands shade. (25) (100) (1000)

*12 to 15 in.\$2.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 45.00

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)

Is the best for dry, poor soils in baking sun. Showy, too, and evergreen. 2-yr. plants ..\$5.00 \$16.00 \$150.00..

HEATHER (Calluna Vulgaris)

In sunny windy loose soils it naturalizes. Beautiful and hardy. (10) (100) (1000)

2-yr. plants	....	\$3.00	\$25.00 \$225.00
2-in. pots	.....	2.25	15.00 140.00

Small Sizes in Wholesale Quantity

EVERGREENS

ABIES (Fir).			
balsamea (Balsam Fir)	25	100	1000
3 year S 3 to 5 inches.....	\$3.00	\$15.00	
4 to 6 inches S.....	5.00	40.00	
4 to 7 inches X.....	\$4.00	8.00	60.00
LARIX (Larch)			
European Larch (Europea)			
2 year S.....	3.00	16.00	
5 to 10 inches X.....	6.50	40.00	
12 to 24 inches X.....	3.00	8.00	55.00
Japanese Larch (Cleptolepsis)			
6 to 8 inches S.....	3.50	22.50	
8 to 10 inches S.....	4.50	32.50	
8 to 15 inches X.....	3.00	8.00	55.00

PICEA (Spruce)			
alba (White Spruce).			
Most suitable for paper pulp and succeeds wherever Norway Spruce succeeds. It is a trifle quicker in growth. Popular varlety for Christmas trees.			
2 to 6 inches S	2.25	12.00	
4 to 8 inches X	6.00	45.00	
8 to 15 inches XX	10.00	75.00	
canadensis (Black Hills Spruce).			
4 to 6 inches X.....	2.50	6.50	52.50
Engelmanni (Engelmann's Blue Spruce).			
2 year S.....	3.50	22.50	
excelsa (Norway Spruce).			
3 to 6 inches S.....	3.00	12.00	
6 to 10 inches S.....	4.50	38.00	
6 to 15 inches X.....	7.00	45.00	
8 to 14 inches XX.....	5.00	17.00	110.00
pungens (Colorado Spruce).			
This species varies in color from blue to green. Seed collected from the bluest trees only produced about 15 to 25 per cent blue seedlings, and authorities agree that the ultimate color of these trees cannot be determined when small.			
6 to 8 inches X.....	3.00	8.50	62.50
8 to 10 inches X.....	4.50	12.50	85.00
10 to 18 inches X.....	5.50	17.00	145.00

12 to 24 inches XX.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
These have poor tops but are all right for reforestation.		

PINUS (Pine).			
Banksiana (Jack Pine).			
4 to 8 inches S.....	3.00	15.00	
3 to 6 inches X.....	4.00	21.00	
densiflora (Japanese Red Pine).			
Thrives in seashore planting.			
6 to 12 inches S.....	3.50	20.00	
Nigra (Austrian Pine).			
3 to 5 inches S.....	3.00	15.00	
4 to 6 inches S.....	6.00	35.00	
8 to 12 inches S.....	7.00	50.00	
8 to 10 inches X.....	8.50	60.00	
resinosa (Norway Red Pine).			
This is probably the most popular evergreen for all purposes. Native to the eastern parts of the country; absolutely hardy.			
3 to 6 in. S.....	3.00	13.50	
3 to 5 in. X.....	3.50	30.00	
5 to 10 in. X.....	7.50	45.00	
rigida (Pitch Pine).			
4 to 8 inches S.....	3.00	15.00	
5 to 10 inches X.....	4.50	25.00	
Strobus (White Pine).			
Prices on request.			
For shipment almost any state:			
4 to 6 inches S.....	5.00	25.00	
sylvestris (Scotch Pine).			
The variety par excellence for poor soils—even dry sand wastes can be successfully covered with Scotch Pine.			
5 to 10 inches S.....	2.50	13.00	
3 to 7 inches X.....	5.50	32.50	
8 to 15 inches X.....	7.00	50.00	
12 to 20 inches XX.....	4.00	11.00	95.00
Thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine).			
Best seashore pine.			
6 to 8 inches S.....	5.50	45.00	

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir).			
taxifolia			
One of the most beautiful conifers, yet easy to grow and valuable also for timber and as a Christmas tree.			
4 to 6 inches S.....	6.00	45.00	
8 to 12 inches X.....	7.50	60.00	
8 to 15 inches XX.....	5.00	17.00	110.00
18 to 24 inches X.....	35.00	300.00	

THUJA (Arborvitae).			
occidentalis (American Arborvitae).			
3 to 6 inches S.....	4.00	30.00	
6 to 8 inches S.....	5.50	38.00	
6 to 9 inches X.....	4.00	13.00	110.00
15 to 18 inches XX.....	7.50	20.00	125.00

TSUGA (Hemlock).			
canadensis (Canadian Hemlock).			
6 to 9 inches S.....	2.00	5.00	35.00
9 to 12 inches S.....	3.00	6.00	45.00
6 to 10 inches XX.....	5.50	21.00	155.00
12 to 15 inches with earth.	7.50	28.00	250.00
24 to 36 inches XXX.....	15.00	55.00	410.00

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER (Maple).			
platanoides (Norway Maple).			
8 to 10 inches.....	4.50	25.00	
8 to 12 inches X.....	7.00	45.00	
4 to 5 feet.....	15.00	50.00	400.00
5 to 6 feet.....	18.00	60.00	500.00
rubrum (Red Maple).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	5.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	6.50	40.00
saccharum (Sugar Maple).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	5.00	25.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	6.00	35.00

BETULA (Birch).			
alba (European White Birch).			
18 to 24 inches.....	7.00	25.00	.....
lenta (Sweet Birch).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.00	25.00
lutea (Yellow Birch).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.50	45.00
nigra (River Birch).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.00	22.00
papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.25	5.00	35.00
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00	7.00	55.00
populifolia (Gray Birch).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.00	25.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.25	5.00	35.00

FRAXINUS (Amer. White Ash).			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	15.00	
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	4.50	25.00

GLEDITSIA (Honey-Locust).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.50	16.00	
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	3.50	25.00

HICORA (Hickory).			
alba (Shellbark Hickory).			
6 to 12 inches.....	2.50	7.00	55.00
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	9.00	75.00
ovata (Shagbark Hickory).			
6 to 12 inches.....	2.50	7.00	55.00
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	9.00	75.00

JUGLANS (Walnut).			
nigra (Black Walnut).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.50	30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	6.00	40.00
cinera (Butternut).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.50	32.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	6.00	45.00

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree).			
6 to 12 inches.....	3.50	25.00	
12 to 18 inches.....	4.50	30.00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	2.00	5.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	6.00	45.00

MORUS alba (Russian Mulberry).			
Attractive to birds.			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.50	15.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	4.00	25.00

POPULUS (Poplar).			
Lombardy.			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.50	25.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	6.00	45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	6.50	55.00

QUERCUS (Oak).			
alba (White Oak.)			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.00	55.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	8.50	65.00
coccinea (Scarlet Oak).			
4 to 8 inches.....	2.00	5.50	40.00
9 to 12 inches.....	3.00	8.50	75.00
palustris (Pin Oak).			
6 to 12 inches.....	5.50	45.00	
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.50	50.00
rubra (Red Oak).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.50	50.00

ROBINIA (Black Locust).			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	15.00	
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	3.50	20.00
Other sizes on request.			

SALIX (Willow).			
Babylonian Weeping W.			
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	9.00	75.00
18 to 24 inches.....	5.00	45.00	
Russian Golden Willow.			
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	8.00	55.00

TILIA (American Linden).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.00	45.00

ULMUS (Elm).			
pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm).			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	15.00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	5.00	25.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	6.00	40.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	9.00	75.00

FLOWERING TREES

ÆSCULUS (Horse-chestnut).			
Hippocastanum.			
8 to 10 inches.....	2.50	7.00	46.00
octandra (Yellow Buckeye).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	4.00	25.00

CERCIS canadensis (Red-Bud).			
6 to 12 inches.....	2.50	18.00	
12 to 18 inches.....	4.00	26.00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	2.00	6.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet X.....	7.50	32.00	260.00

CORNUS FLORIDA (Flowering Dogwood).			
12 to 18 inches S.....	2.50	8.00	65.00
2 to 3 feet.....	5.00	12.50	110.00

LABURNUM vulgare.			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	11.00	85.00

SORBUS (Mountain Ash).			
Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash).			
9 to 12 inches.....	6.50	45.00	

BERRIED SHRUBS

AMELANCHIER.			
canadensis (Downy Shadblow).			
12 to 15 inches.....	3.00	5.50	45.00

BARBERRY (Berberis).			
Thunbergi.			
9 to 12 inches.....	3.50	27.00	
12 to 15 inches.....	5.00	35.00	

BENZOIN (Spicebush).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	5.50	45.00

CORNUS (Dogwood).			
alba sibirica (Red-branched Dogwood).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	7.00	50.00
sanguinea (Blood-twigg Dogwood).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	5.00	35.00
stolonifera (Red-Osler Dogwood).			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	3.50	22.50

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn).			
coccinea.			
12 to 15 inches.....	2.00	6.00	52.50
cordata (Washington Thorn).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.50	8.50	65.00
Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn).			
9 to 12 inches.....	2.50	7.00	60.00

ILEX verticillata (Black Alder).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	6.50	50.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).			
bella albida, Morrowi, tatarica (red or white).			
Price of above 3:			
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	8.00	60.00
fragrantissima (Semi-evergreen).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.50	7.00	55.00

RHUS (Sumac).			
aromatica (fragrant).			
12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	7.50	60.00
copallina (Shining Sumac).			
glabra (Smooth Sumac).			
typhina (Starhorn Sumac).			
Price of above 3:			
12 to 18 inches.....	1.25	3.00	18.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.25	4.00	20.00

Young Aristocrats

UNUSUAL and rare varieties . . . true to name because they are grafted . . . easy to grow because they have already passed a season out-of-doors. Some Winter protection is desirable, but no other special treatment. Balled and Burlapped for still easier handling. (Please remember that Dutch burlap is used and can be planted without removing.) This is an amazing opportunity to plant rare and delightful evergreens, trees and shrubs at little cost. (Weight 1 to 3 pounds each.)

EVERGREENS

CEDRUS (True Cedar)
Cedrus Atlantica glauca
(Blue Atlas Cedar).

	Each	10	100
2 yr., 12 to 15 in.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

Cedrus Atlantica fastigiata
(Sentinel Cedar).

2 yr., 12 to 15 in.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
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CRYPTOMERIA

C. Lobbi (Hardy Variety).

2 yr., 15 to 18 in.....	\$1.30	\$12.00
4 yr., 24 to 30 in.....	2.25	20.00	175.00

PINES (Pinus)

P. cembra (Swiss Stone Dwarf).

1 yr., 6 to 8 in.....	\$.85	\$ 7.00	\$ 65.00
2 yr., 8 to 10 in.....	1.10	10.00	95.00

P. Strobilus nana (Dwarf White Pine).

(Interesting very small dwarf. Rare).
2 yr., 6 to 8 in.....\$1.10 \$10.00 \$ 90.00
3 yr., 8 to 10 in..... 1.50 13.00 120.00

P. sylvestris waterii (Dwarf).

1 yr., 4 to 6 in.....	\$.90	\$ 7.50	\$ 70.00
2 yr., 6 to 10 in.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

P. Parviflora glauca

(Japanese Silver Pine).

Pale blue-green needles. Low, wide-spreading, picturesque.
2 to 2½ ft.....\$2.50 \$22.50
2½ to 3 ft..... 3.25 30.00

P. Strobilus pyramidalis.

Rare dwarf, upright form.
12 to 18 in., 2 yr.....\$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00

P. Ayacahuite (Mexican White Pine).

10 to 12 in., 2 yr.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
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SPRUCE (Picea)

P. Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce).

Well-known steel blue stiff pyramidal tree.
3 yr., 15 to 18 in.....\$2.25 \$20.00
4 yr., 18 to 24 in..... 2.75 25.00 225.00

P. Moerheimi (Moerheim's Blue).

New. Slightly better color than Koster's.
3 yr., 8 to 10 in.....\$1.50 \$14.00 \$120.00
4 yr., 10 to 12 in..... 1.95 18.00 170.00
6 yr., 15 to 18 in..... 3.50 30.00 270.00

HEMLOCK (Tsuga)

Sargent's Weeping Hemlock

A beautiful spreading green mound.
1 yr., 12 to 15 in.....\$1.10 \$ 9.00 \$ 80.00
2 yr., 15 to 18 in..... 1.35 13.00 120.00
3 yr., 18 to 24 in..... 2.25 20.00 180.00

Dwarf Hemlock

2 yr., 10 to 15 in.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
3 yr., 15 to 18 in.....	1.75	16.00	150.00

TAXUS (Yew)

Kelsey's Berrybush Yew

6 to 8 in. XX	\$ 5.50	\$ 50.00
18 to 24 in.	3.50	32.50

Vermuelen's Yew

15 to 18 in.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
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Hick's Yew

15 to 18 in.....	.75	7.00	60.00
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START YOUR OWN NURSERY

Wise old gardeners, you will notice, always have a few rows of trees and shrubs growing for future plantings.

Even if your garden is now planted with ordinary background shrubs and specimens, why not set aside among your flower-beds enough space here and there to plant a young aristocrat? In a few years, when larger, it can replace an inferior shrub.

1. Save Money.
2. Save Delays.
3. Save Disappointments.
4. Save Transportation Costs.
5. Culture Not Difficult.
6. Rare and Interesting Varieties.

DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS

ACER (Japanese Maples)

A. palmatum atropurpureum
(Japanese Redleaf Maple)

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
12 to 15 in., 2 yr.....	1.00	9.50	90.00
15 to 21 in., 3 yr.....	1.75	16.00	150.00

A. purpureum dissectum
(Cutleaved Red Japanese Maple).

8 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
12 to 15 in., 2 yr.....	1.10	9.50	90.00

ÆSCULUS

Redflowering Horse-chestnut.

8 to 12 in.....	\$1.10	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
12 to 18 in.....	1.50	12.50	120.00

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

C. florida rubra (Redflowered).

6 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$.65	\$ 5.50	\$ 45.00
12 to 15 in., 1 yr.....	.80	7.50	70.00
18 to 24 in., 2 yr.....	1.10	9.50	90.00
2 to 2½ ft., 3 yr.....	1.65	14.00	130.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	2.75	23.00	200.00

C. florida pendula

(Weeping White Dogwood)

10 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$.80	\$ 7.50	\$ 70.00
12 to 15 in., 1 yr.....	1.00	9.50	90.00

BROAD - LEAFS

BERBERIS (Barberry)

julianae (Evergreen).

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....

RHODODENDRON

Hybrid Seedlings (mixed seedlings)

4 to 8 in.....	...	\$ 4.50	\$ 35.00
8 to 10 in.....	...	7.50	65.00

Maximum (Native Rosebay)

18 to 24 in.	\$1.75	\$15.00
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ILEX (Holly)

Crenata microphylla.

12 to 15 in.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 60.00
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VIBURNUM

rhytidophyllum (Evergreen).

18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
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BEECH (Fagus)

Purple Beech (F. syl. purpurea).

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in., 2 yr.....	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$ 95.00

Fagus pendula (Weeping Beech).

18 to 24 in., 3 yr.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	\$150.00
24 to 30 in., 4 yr.....	2.25	20.00	.....

GORDONIA (Franklinia)

Alatamaha (Rare Native).

12 to 15 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.75	16.50	130.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.25	21.50	180.00

HAWTHORNE (Crataegus)

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn

(Very Rare).

12 to 15 in., 1 yr.....	\$.70	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
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MAGNOLIA

From early April to late May a sequence of flowers can be arranged as noted below.

halleana stellata—April 10. White.

12 to 18 in., 2 yr.....	\$1.35	\$13.00	\$120.00
18 to 21 in., 2 yr.....	2.25	21.50	200.00

h. stellata rosea—April 10. Rose.

12 to 15 in., 2 yr.....	\$1.80	\$16.50	\$150.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	27.50	260.00

conspicua—April 20. White.

10 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
12 to 18 in., 2 yr.....	1.75	16.50	150.00

soulangiana—April 20. Pink and white.

10 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
15 to 21 in., 2 yr.....	1.50	12.50	120.00
21 to 30 in., 3 yr.....	2.50	22.50	200.00

soul. lennei—May 1. Red and white.

10 to 12 in., 1 yr.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.50	\$ 85.00
12 to 18 in., 2 yr.....	1.35	12.50	120.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	20.00	200.00

soul. nigra—May 15. Purple and white.

15 to 18 in., 2 yr.....	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
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parviflora—June to July. White, fragrant, with crimson filaments.

10 to 12 in., 1 yr. grafts...	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
12 to 15 in., 2 yr. grafts...	1.75	16.75	150.00

alexandrina.

18 to 24 in.....	\$2.25	\$21.50	.....
24 to 30 in.....	2.75	26.50	.....

WITCH HAZEL (Hamamelis vernalis)

15 to 18 in.....	\$.90	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.15	11.00	100.00

MILLIONAIRES' SHRUBS IN MODEST GARDENS

Some dwarf evergreens and flowering shrubs are extremely costly—they are the ones you read about as costing hundred or thousands of dollars apiece. Dwarf Boxwood, for instance. Most of these "Aristocrats" are far quicker in growth than the Box-wood—in five or ten years quite a respectable-sized bush results from planting NOW the "Young Aristocrats" on this page.

And when it has grown, you will see for yourself why hard-headed millionaires are willing to pay for them! Neatness, year-round beauty, and the fact that they do not grow out of bounds all mean something to any gardener!

Dwarfs are the only shrubs or evergreens really fitted for foundation planting.

Beautiful Flowering Trees

On two pages is the story of trees, with tables. Here are the aristocrats. Why not plant them instead of uninteresting commonplace types? They cost no more.



Carmine Crab (See MALUS)



Flowering Dogwood

All the glory and gleam of May in our native woods is here captured to be released in your garden. A sight to shock with delight. Handsome small tree with red winter berries and good leaves.



RED FLOW-ERED FORM
—Good color.
See page 7.
(CORNUS)



Weeping Cutleaf Birch (See BETULA)



"Kwanzan" Japanese Cherry (PRUNUS)



Weeping Japanese Cherry (See PRUNUS)



Red Sancer Magnolia Lennei (See MAGNOLIA)



Paul's Scarlet Hawthorne (See CRATAEGUS)



July berries on Mt. Ash (See SORBUS)

TABLE OF FLOWERING TREES

x = flower; o = fruit						x = flower; o = fruit					
	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn		Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
Aesculus hippocastanum		x				Magnolia acuminata		x			o
Aesculus rubicunda		x				Magnolia conspicua	x				
Aesculus octandra			x			Magnolia soulangeana	x				
Amelanchier canadensis		x				Magnolia lennei		x			
Azalea arborescens			x			Magnolia nigra		x			
Catalpa speciosa			x			Magnolia stellata	x				
Cercis (Red Bud)	x					Magnolia tripetala		x			
Cornus florida		x			o	Malus (flowering crabs)		x	x		
Cornus rubra		x			o	Oxydendron arboreum				x	
Cornus kousa			x		o	Prunus pennsylvanica		x		o	
Cornus mas	x			o		Prunus serotina					
Crataegus (Hawthorn)		x			o	Prunus serrulata (Jap. Cherry)		x			
Davidia involucrata		x	x			Prunus virginiana				o	
Franklinia (gordonia)				x	x	Robinia pseudacacia			x		
Halesia tetraptera		x				Sophora japonica				x	
Hamamelis japonica	x					Sorbus (Mountain Ash)				o	
Hamamelis mollis	x					Stewartia pseudocamelia				x	
Hamamelis virginiana					x	Styrax japonica		x			
Koeleruteria				x		Symplocos paniculata		x			o
Laburnum vulgare				x		Syringa japonica				x	
Laburnum vossii				x		Tilia (Linden)			x		
Liriodendron tulipifera			x								

New and Rare Flowering Trees

Besides those pictured on the last page, there are a number of newer less known small trees of utmost beauty—from Witch-hazel in February to Franklinia in September and October. Easy to grow. Little more expensive than ordinary trees.



Dove-tree blossoms (DAVIDIA)



Franklinia—rare native fall bloomer (GORDONIA)



Upright Japan Cherry (PRUNUS)



Vossi variety of Golden Chain (See LABURNUM)



Stewartia pentagyna
Box: St. pseudo-camellia



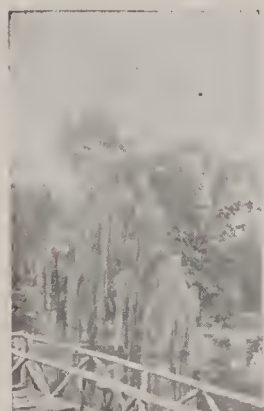
Flowers of Chinese Witch-hazel (HAMAMELIS)

The Few Really Good Shade Trees

Most shade trees have serious faults either for use in cities, gardens or on country estates. We have tried to pick a few of the best:



Linden (TILIA)
A fine tree



Weeping Willow (SALIX)



Pin Oak (QUERCUS)



Norway Maple—the most popular for streets (ACER)



Avenue of Oriental Plane (PLATANUS)



Chinese Elm grows quickly (ULMUS)

CITY SHADE TREES

Must withstand smoke and gas

Platanus orientalis
Acer platanoides
Gingko biloba
Ulmus campestris
Tilia cordata

COUNTRY ESTATES

Ulmus Americana
Liriodendron tulipifera
Quercus (all Oaks)
Tilia (all Lindens)
Juglans (All Walnuts)
Hicoria (All Hickories)

GARDEN SHADE TREES

Use chiefly flowering trees. (See table on previous page.) Avoid Beech, Elm and Maple for their roots are greedy.

Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs

ALPHABETICAL DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST of all WOODY PLANTS

ABELIA (Arbutus Bush)

Grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)
5 ft. Zone V, evergreen to Zone VI. Almost perfect shrub. Small bright leaves, graceful growth. Any soil. Sun. Pinky-white bells from June to October. Leaves bronze in winter.
Photo Dainty in the extreme. May
Page 18 winter-damage in severe winters, but blooms next season, just the same. (Each) (10) (100)
* 4 to 8 in. X ... \$ 2.10 \$ 12.50
Heavy (cut-back) \$1.25 10.00 90.00

ABIES (Fir) All Evergreen

Balsamea (Balsam Fir)
60 ft. Zone II. Dark, shapely pyramid. Needs cool moist soil. Best in North.
*10 to 12 in. X ... \$ 13.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 2.00 13.00 90.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3.00 18.00 150.00

Concolor (White Fir)

50 ft. Zone IV. Dense pyramid silver green. Drainage. Tolerant in cities.
Photo Softest of dull silver—almost
Page 26 white. Very dense and even in outline. Natural looking.
* 6 to 9 in. X ... \$ 12.50
* 9 to 10 in. X ... 16.00
*12 to 15 in. X ... 20.00
18 to 24 in. BB ... \$10.00 75.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$2.25 15.00 95.00

Douglas (See Pseudotsuga)

Firma (Momi Fir)

90 ft. Zone V. Grass-green pyramid.
*10 to 15 in. X ... \$ 17.50

Fraseri (Southern Balsam Fir)

70 ft. Zone IV. Dark pyramid. Rich odor. Drainage and humus.
* 8 to 10 in. X ... \$ 12.50
* 8 to 14 in. X ... 16.00
18 to 24 in. B&B ... \$ 9.00 80.00

Homolepis (Nikko Fir)

* 60 ft. Zone IV. Stately and classic. Leaves dark above, white beneath. Moist rich loam.
Photo The sacred Fir of Japan. Used
Page 26 as a stately avenue tree. The younger specimens are shapely.
* 8 to 10 in. X ... \$ 12.50
* 8 to 14 in. X ... 16.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$2.00 \$17.00 150.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B 3.00 27.50 250.00

Nordmanniana (Nordman Fir)

120 ft. Zone IV. Handsome. Dark needles, white bands below. Any garden soil.
* 9 to 15 in. X ... \$ 12.50
18 to 24 in. B&B \$3.00 \$25.00

Pectinata (Silver Fir)

120 ft. Zone IV. "Silver" only below, shiny dark green above. Majestic. Any good soil.
*12 to 15 in. XX ... \$ 4.00 \$ 28.00

Veitchii (Veitch Fir)

50 ft. Zone III. Narrow pyramid, with soft effect, though needles are long and dark green. Damp loam. Somewhat slow in growth. Hence useful as a specimen on small lawns.
Photo Retain low branches in old age.
Page 26
* 6 to 8 in. S ... \$ 7.00
* 8 to 14 in. X ... 17.00
18 to 24 in. B&B ... \$13.00 100.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$2.50 20.00 150.00

ACANTHOPANAX

Pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia)
8 ft. Zone V. Good, arching foliage. Rocky banks. Uninteresting flowers.
*12 to 18 in. ... \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. ... \$.50 \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00

ACER (Maple)

Dasycarpum (Silver Maple)
100 ft. Zone IV. Good quick shade. Leaves bright silver below.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.00
4 to 6 ft. \$ 3.00 17.50
6 to 8 ft. \$1.00 6.00 35.00

Palmatum (Japanese Maple)

20 ft. Zone V. Graceful, bushy.
2 to 3 ft. \$2.00 \$22.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.30 30.00

—atropurpureum (Red-Leaved). 10 ft.

Wine-red leaves. Bushy, compact. Any sheltered soil. In time, becomes an open tree-like shrub, always neat. Natural-looking, except for color.
Photo
Page 52

* 8 in. 1-yr. grafts \$.75 \$ 6.50 \$ 60.00
12 in. 2-yr. grafts 1.10 9.50 90.00
15 in. 3-yr. grafts 1.75 16.00 150.00

—dissectum purpureum (Cut-Leaved Purple). 6 ft.

Billowy mound of lacy color. The dwarfest.
(Same prices as above)
—dissectum (Green). Also dwarf.
(Same prices as above)

Platanoides (Norway Maple)

60 ft. Zone IV. Dense, round-headed. Excellent for city streets.
Photo The most popular city tree. It
Page 10 is clean in trunk and bark and very shapely. Moreover easily grown. Bad in gardens, because of greedy roots.

* 8 to 12 in. X ... \$ 7.00
* 4 to 5 ft. X ... 50.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 \$17.00 150.00
8 to 10 ft. 2.25 19.00 180.00
10 to 12 ft. 2.50 25.00 225.00
12 ft. 4.00 35.00 290.00

—schwedleri (Schwedler). 60 ft. Zone IV.

The same with colored leaves—purplish-red, fading to green in summer.
* 4 to 5 ft. X ... \$ 80.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.00 \$19.00 185.00
8 to 10 ft. 3.00 27.50 225.00

Rubrum (Red or Swamp Maple)

80 ft. Zone IV. Majestic drooping pyramid. Red flowers in April. Wet land, but tolerant of drainage. Not as greedy roots as most Maples.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
4 to 6 ft. \$ 5.00 35.00
6 to 8 ft. \$1.50 7.50 60.00

Saccharum (Sugar Maple)

100 ft. Zone III. Hates city air. Heavy dense, regular pyramid. Autumn color.
Photo The most effective country landscape shade tree there is. Bold
Page 10 and dark at a distance.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
4 to 6 ft. \$ 5.00 35.00
6 to 8 ft. 7.50 60.00
8 to 10 ft. \$1.50 12.00 100.00

AESCULUS (Horse-chestnut)

Hippocastanum (Flowering Horse-chestnut)

50 ft. Zone V. Stately pyramid. White flowers in late May. Deep damp soil.
* 8 to 10 in. \$ 7.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.50 \$22.50

—rubicunda (Carnea) (Red Flowering).

Slightly smaller, flowers pink.
*12-in., 2-yr. grafts \$1.50 \$12.50 \$120.00

Octandra (Yellow Buckeye)

60 ft. Zone V. Yellow in June. Humus.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 7.00

ALBIZZIA (Mimosa)

Julibrissin rosea (Hardy Mimosa)
6 ft. Zone VI. Very rare. Interesting pink flower for two summer months.
Photo An unshapely mound, but delicate
Page 36 Acacia leaves and "bottle-brush" blooms when blooms are scarce. (Each) (10) (100)
6 to 12 in. \$.50 \$ 4.00
12 to 18 in. X ... 1.00 9.00

ALMOND—Prunus

ALTHEA—Hibiscus

AMELANCHIER (Shadblow)

Canadensis (Downy Shadblow)
20 ft. Zone IV. Thin, bushy shrub or tree. Pure white show in early May.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.50
*18 to 24 in. 7.00

AMPELOPSIS (Ampelopsis)

Quinquefolia (Woodbine) (Virginia Cr.)
Vine. 30 ft. Zone V. Vigorous. Fall color.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50
2-yr. No. 1 \$.35 \$ 3.00 25.00

—Englemannii (Englemann Ivy). The

same with smaller leaves.
* 2-yr. \$ 7.00

Tricuspidata (Veitchii (Boston Ivy)

Vine. 40 ft. Zone V. The most popular. Self-clinging. Dense. Fall color.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00
2-yr. No. 1 \$.50 \$ 4.50 40.00

AMORPHA (Amorpha)

Fruticosa (Indigo-bush)

12 ft. Zone V. Tiny bloom. June. Tolerant.
*12 to 15 in. \$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft. \$ 1.50 11.00

AMYGDALUS (Peach)

Persica rubra (Red-flowering)

6 ft. Zone V. Straggling shrub, but beautiful in May. Profuse bloomer.
4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 \$ 8.00 \$ 65.00

ANDROMEDA—(See Pieris)

APPLE—(See Fruits, page 40)

ARALIA (Aralia)

Pentaphylla—(See Acanthopanax)

Spinosa — 25 ft. Zone V. Enormous greenish-white panicles in August. Tropical effect. Very spiny, open, tree-like.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.00
4 to 5 ft. \$1.20 \$10.00 90.00

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—Vine to 30 ft. Odd, large yellow and brown flowers in May. Large leaves. Vigorous. Tolerant.
18 to 24 inches ... \$1.25 \$10.00 \$90.00

ARBORVITAE (See Thuja)

ARCOSTAPHYLOS

Uva-ursi (Bearberry)

6-inch creeper. Zone II. White, sparse all summer, red fruits follow. Sandy, acid. Makes beautiful mat. Evergreen.
3-in. pots \$.50 \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00

ARONIA (Chokeberry)

Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry)

8 ft. Zone IV. Pink-white blooms in May, bright red berries in fall. Moist.
*12 to 18 in. X ... \$ 10.00

Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry)

4 ft. Zone III. Dwarf, denser. Showier flowers, but black berries.
*12 to 18 in. X ... \$ 10.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.75 \$ 7.00 65.00

ASH (See Fraxinus)

ASIMINA - (Papaw) - (See page 39)

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

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THESE preposterously floriferous shrubs are the gayest, brightest and most satisfactory that can be planted in gardens—formal or natural. In masses they blend with any landscape. Many of them stand dense or slight shade. With all, acid soil is needed—easily obtained by mulch of Oak leaves, humus, or peat-moss.

Arborescens (Tree Azalea)
15 ft. Shade, acid, humus, loose. White in June. Fragrant. Zone V
*12 to 18 in. (Each) (10) (100)
with ball \$ 5.00 \$ 35.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.75 13.50

Arnoldiana (Amoena x Kaempferi)
6 ft. Bushy. Sun, acid, humus, loose. Various in May. Zone V. Evergreen. A new hybrid race. Very dense and bushy shrubs. In full sunlight, given plentiful blooms. Note strong hardiness.

—Briarcliffe—Deep, rich reddish-pink
—Cardinalis—Dark red. New leaves with blooms
—Dexter’s Pink—Bright, glistening pink.
—Early Dawn—Soft pink, fading silvery.
—Mello-Glo—Cerise pink, suffused golden
—Mossieana—Rich orchid. Strong grower
*2-year XX\$.75 \$ 5.50 \$ 45.00
(Can Quote some 18-inch in quantity)

Atlantica (Native Dwarf)
2 ft. Spreads. Acid, humus, loose. Pink to white, late May. Zone V.
6 in. pots\$1.25 \$11.00

Calendulacea (Flame Azalea)
10 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. Yellow to red in June. Zone V.
*12 to 18 in.,
with ball \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00
15 to 18 in., B&B \$1.50 12.00 100.00

Ghent Hybrids (Gandavensis)
5 ft. Acid humus, loose. Various in late May. Zone (V) VI.
*2 to 3 in. X \$ 12.50
15 to 18 in., B&B \$2.70 \$25.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 4.00 35.00
—Altaclarensis—Intense yellow. Zone V.
*1 year X \$ 1.60 \$ 12.50
*8 to 10 in. XX 5.00 36.00

Indicum—Properly, a tender race of Azaleas for the South. See also both “Macrantha” and “Ledifolia.”

Japonica (Japanese Azalea)
5 ft. Bushy. Any garden soil. Yellow to vermillion in late May. Zone IV. Rare.
* 4 to 6 in. X..... \$ 20.00
8 to 12 in., B&B \$1.25 \$10.00

Kaempferi (Torch Azalea)
Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Acid, humus. Showy salmon-red, May. Zone V.
*10 to 15 in. XX..... \$ 4.50 \$ 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 10.00 90.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 1.60 13.00 120.00
—Mikado—Brilliant-red. Lusty.
* 6 to 8 in. XX \$ 50.00
12 to 15 in., B&B \$2.25 \$18.00 150.00
15 to 18 in., B&B 3.00 22.00 180.00

Kaempferi Hybrids (Malvatica)
Semi-evergreen. 8 ft. Flowers larger and better color. May. Zone V. These are the most popular of several Kaempferi crosses. Seem to be very hardly and tolerant.
—Othello—Brick-red to orange.
—Fedora—Large salmon. Vigorous.
—Carman—Large rose. Bushy.
—Louise—light carmine-red.
* 2 year XX\$.60 \$ 4.00 \$ 35.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX.. .75 6.00 50.00
12 to 15 in., B&B 1.50 12.00 100.00
15 to 18 in., B&B 2.00 16.00 130.00
18 to 24 in., B&B 2.50 20.00 170.00
(12 others available in various sizes)

Kurumes (Obtusum)
Evergreen. 2 to 4 ft. Acid, humus, Various in May. Varying hardiness. Many tender sorts available on request besides hardy ones listed.

—amoena—Almost a species. Type is rosy purple. Hardy in Zone V.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 2-inch pots \$ 2.50 \$ 15.00
* 2-year XX (beds) 3.00 25.00
* 3-year XX (beds)\$.70 4.00 35.00
6 to 8 in., B&B 1.00 8.00 60.00
8 to 10 in., B&B 1.30 11.00 90.00
12 to 15 in., B&B 2.25 19.00 180.00

—amoena carminata splendens —Deep pink. Zone VI.
* 2-year XX \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
* 3-year XX\$.55 3.75 32.00
—amoena coccinea —Brings the hardy Amoena strain into the fiery reds. New. Zone V.
* 2 in. pots \$ 2.10 \$ 16.00
6 to 8 in., B&B \$.90 7.50 50.00
8 to 10 in., B&B 1.25 11.00 80.00
10 to 12 in., B&B 1.50 12.00 100.00
12 to 15 in., B&B 2.00 14.00 120.00

—amoena Mrs. Carmichael — Larger, rosy purple blooms. Zone VI.
* 2 year XX \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
—Benigiri—Bright, deep red. Compact. Zone VI.
(Same price as Hinamayo)

—Hinodigiri—Brilliant scarlet. Zone VI.
The commonest of the Kurumes. Completely covered with flowers so no leaf can be seen. Spectacular color.
10 to 12 in. B&B \$ 8.00 \$ 70.00
(Other sizes same price as Amoena)
—Hinamayo—Beautiful soft pink. Zone VI.
* 2 year XX \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00
* 3 year XX\$.60 4.50 35.00
6 to 8 in., B&B 1.25 12.00 80.00
8 to 10 in., B&B 1.50 14.00 100.00
—yayegiri —Salmon-red. Narrow leaf. Zone VI.
(Same price as Hinamayo)

Ledifolia (Mucronatum)
Evergreen. 6 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. White in late May. Zone (V) VI. Also called “Indica alba.”
—Rosea (Magnifica)—Rose flowers.
—Damask Rose—White, red spot.
—Fujimanyo—Double, purple.
—Suishoren 77131—Dark pink, double.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
* 2-year XX 3.50 30.00
* 3-year XX 4.00 38.00
8 to 10 in., B&B \$1.50 12.00 95.00
10 to 12 in., B&B 1.90 15.00 125.00
12 to 15 in., B&B 2.30 18.00 160.00

Macrantha (Indicum)
Evergreen. 3 ft. Dense. Acid, loose. Red in June. Zone V.
—Beni Kirishima—Large pink.
—J. T. Lovett—Double salmon-red.
—Satsuki 77087—Pink, dark blotch.
—Satsuki 77104—Large pink-rose.
—Tamanoito—Light purple-rose.
—Waraigishi—Deep rose. Robust.
* 2-year XX \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00
* 3-year XX 4.00 35.00
6 to 8 in., B&B \$1.30 11.00 80.00
8 to 10 in., B&B 1.80 13.50 100.00
10 to 12 in., B&B 2.25 19.50 120.00

Maxwelli (Maxwell’s hybrid)
Evergreen. 3 ft. Spreads. Carmine in late May. Zone IV.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 4.00 \$ 35.00
10 to 15 in., B&B \$1.35 12.00 100.00

Mollis (Chinese Azalea)
2 to 5 ft. Sun, acid, loose. Yellow to red in May. Zone (V). Easy to grow. The largest blooms of any, and striking colors. Winter effect somewhat bare.
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.00 \$ 12.50
12 to 15 in. B&B 10.00 75.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.50 20.00

—Hugo Hardyzer—Brilliant scarlet.
* 1 to 2 in. X \$ 6.00
—Louise Hunnewell—Yellow in June.
15 to 18 in. B&B \$2.70 \$25.00 \$225.00
—J. C. Van Tol—Clear vivid red.
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 12.00

Mucronulata (Mongolian)
7 ft. Bushy. Acid, humus, loose. Rose-purple, large, April. Zone IV.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 16.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.25 \$10.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.25 20.00

Nudiflora (Pinxterbloom)
6 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Pinkish or white in late May. Zone V. Fragrant. The common pink “honeysuckle” of North woods.
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 11.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.80 \$15.00

Phoenicia—(see Maxwelli)

Pontica (Luteum)
12 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Fragrant yellow in June. Zone V.
1½ to 2 ft. B&B \$2.00 \$15.00

Poukhanense (Yedoense var.)
4 ft. Acid, humus, loose. Purplish in May. Zone V. Fragrant.
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 13.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.80 \$16.00 150.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 2.40 22.00
—Yodogawa —Garden form, larger double flowers bright lilac. Semi-evergreen.
* 2-yr. XX \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00
6 to 8 in. B&B \$1.00 7.00 55.00
10 to 12 in. B&B 1.75 11.00 90.00

Reticulatum (Rhombicum)
20 ft. Branchy. Acid, humus, loose. Rosy-purple in late April. Zone VI.
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00
—dilitata—Deep rose. Dwarf. 8 to 10 in. B&B \$1.00 \$ 7.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 1.50 13.00

Roseum (Downy Pinxterbloom)
12 ft. Any soil. Pink in late May. Hardy Zone III. Native. Fragrant.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 16.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$2.00 \$15.00 120.00

Schlippenbachi (Royal Azalea)
12 ft. Thin shade, acid, humus. Clear pink in May. Fragrant. Zone V.
12 to 18 in. B&B \$2.25 \$21.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.75 25.00

Vaseyi (Pinshell)
12 ft. Upright. Acid, humus, loose. Sun. Pink in early May. Profuse. Zone V.
* 9 to 12 in. XX \$ 26.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.25 21.00 195.00

Viscosa (Swamp Azalea)
8 ft. Acid, humus, swampy or dry. Very fragrant white in July. Zone IV. Ideal for bordering natural ponds-feet awash.
*12 to 18 in.
with ball \$ 5.00 \$ 25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 10.00 80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.25 16.00

*—small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

BALSAM—(See *Abies balsamea*)
BARBERRY—(See *Barberis* below)
BASSWOOD—(See *Tilia*)
BAYBERRY—(See *Myrica*)
BEARBERRY—(See *Arcostaphylos*)
BEAUTY BUSH—(See *Kolkwitzia*)
BEAUTY BERRY—(See *Callicarpa*)
BEECH—(See *Fagus*)

BENZOIN (Benzoin)
Aestivale (Spice Bush)
12 ft. Zone V. Damp. A mist of pale yellow in April. Red berries.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 5.50
*18 to 24 in. X 25.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.75 \$ 7.00 35.00

BERBERIS (Barberry)
(All sorts listed below immune to wheat-rust.)
Chenaulti (Dwarf Hybrid)
A new dwarf Evergreen. Zone V. Like verruculosa.
3-in pot\$.50 \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00
10-in. B&B 1.75 16.00 150.00
Juliana (Wintergreen Barberry)
6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Sun or shade. Flower small, fruit black. Hardiest of thoroughly evergreen Barberries. Good stout bush. Thorny.
Photo Page 18
* 8 to 10 in. \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$.95 8.00 65.00
Koreana (Korean Barberry)
6 ft. Zone V. Handsome autumn leaves. Red berries hang late.
12 to 18 in.\$1.25 \$ 7.50

Mentorensis (Thunbergii x julianae)
5 ft. Zone IV. Almost evergreen. Red berries like Thunbergii. (Patent 99).
12 to 15 in.\$.55 \$ 4.50 \$ 30.00
18 to 24 in.75 5.50 40.00

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)
5 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. Bushy and dense, red berry in autumn. Fine hedge. The most valuable, useful shrub in cultivation.
Photo Page 51
* 9 to 12 in. S \$ 3.50
*12 to 15 in. S 5.00
18 to 24 in. XX \$ 3.50 25.00
2 to 3 ft. XX .\$.40 4.00 30.00

—atropurpurea (Red-Leaf) — Red-purple form. Color not perfect, but fairly steady. Properly pollinated, it comes true from seed.
Photo Page 52
* 4 to 8 in. \$ 1.20 \$ 8.00
12 to 15 in.\$.50 4.50 32.00
15 to 18 in.60 5.00 42.00

—minor (Box Barberry)—A dwarf form.
8 to 10 in. \$ 3.75 \$ 30.00
—erecta (True Hedge Columnberry)—A new form much more valuable for hedges. Erect. (Patent 110).
* 9 to 12 in.\$.30 \$ 2.50 \$ 18.00
15 to 18 in.45 3.50 28.00
2 to 2½ ft.75 7.00 60.00

Triacanthophora (Three-spine Barberry)
5 ft. Zone V. Long narrow leaves. Evergreen, and unusual. Sparse flowers. Black fruit. Good for leaf only, but these are dense and good. Sun.
Photo Page 18
10 to 12 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00 \$100.00

Verruculosa (Warty Barberry)
3 ft. Zone V. Gorgeous dense dwarf. Evergreen. Yellow bloom all summer. Leaf like tiny holly. This is the dwarfest and showiest. Leaves color brightly in winter and stay till spring.
Photo Page 18
* 6 to 8 in. X ... \$ 3.50 \$ 50.00
8 to 10 in. B&B 1.25 12.00 100.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 1.70 16.00 140.00

BETULA (Birch)
Alba (European White Birch)
40 ft. Zone III. Good bark. Spreading.
(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. X \$ 3.50 \$ 25.00
4 to 5 ft. 50.00
6 to 8 ft.\$2.50 18.00 100.00
—laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping) — Like above, but drooping branches and lacy, drooping leaves. The effect is superb on a lawn. Only fault: Hard to move large trees.
Photo Page 35
* 4 to 5 ft. \$12.50 \$ 95.00
6 to 8 ft.\$3.50 30.00 165.00

Lenta (Sweet Birch)
75 ft. Zone III. Humus, drainage. Fine pyramidal specimen, or for woods.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 6.50
* 4 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00

Lutea (Yellow Birch)
75 ft. Zone III. Similar, but for cool, moist places.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50
* 4 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00

Nigra (River Birch)
80 ft. Zone III. Brown papery bark, graceful form. Moist, sandy soil.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.00

Papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)
80 ft. Zone I. Whitest bark of all, but yellowish when young. Handsome.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
* 4 to 6 ft. \$10.00 70.00
6 to 8 ft. 9.00 55.00

Populifolia (Gray Birch)
30 ft. Zone III. The common clump of “white” birch in woods. Poor soil.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 5.00
6 to 8 ft. \$ 9.00 55.00

BIGNONIA
Radicans (Trumpet Vine)
60 ft. Vine. Zone V. Scarlet flowers, July to Sept. Prefers humus.
Photo Page 9
Trained on a post, covers it quickly and seems like a small tree.
* 8 to 12 in. X \$ 8.00
2-yr. No. 1..... \$.40 \$ 2.50 18.00
Capreolata (Cross-vine) — Evergreen—40 ft. Zone V (ground-cover) Zone VI (climbing). Orange-red in May. (2 strong plants postpaid \$1.50).

BIOTA—(See *Thuja Orientalis*)
BIRCH—(See *Betula*, above)
BITTERSWEET—(See *Celastrus*)
BLACKBERRY—(See page 39)
BLACKHAW — (See *Viburnum prunifolium*)
BLUEBERRY—(See page 42)
BOXWOOD—(See *Buxus*, below)
BROOM—(See *Cytissus*)

BRUCKENTHALIA
Spicata (Spike Heath) Evergreen
12 in. Zone V. Pink, June to Aug. (Culture as *Calluna*, *Erica*.)
* 2-in. pot-plants \$ 2.00 \$ 16.00
2-yr. field\$.65 5.50 40.00

BUCKEYE—(See *Aesculus*)
BUCKTHORN—(See *Rhamnus*)

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)
Davidii (Butterfly Bush)
10 ft. Zone V. Lavender pink from June to August. Rapid. Drainage.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 15.00
2-yr.\$.50 \$ 3.00 28.00
—Ile de France—5 ft. Dwarf. Longer spikes, more vivid color.
2-yr. (strong) ..\$.50 \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00
—Hartwegi (NEW)—Hardier than any other *Buddleia* and blooms showier and neater.
2½-in. pots \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00
12 to 18 in.\$.70 6.00 50.00

BUTTERFLY-BUSH—(*Buddleia*, above)
BUFFALO-BERRY—(Page 39)
BUTTONBUSH—(See *Cephalanthus*)
BUTTONWOOD—(See *Platanus*)

BUXUS (Boxwood)
Microphylla Koreana (Korean Box)
1½ ft. Zone V. Very compact and dense. Any soil. Prefers sun.
Photo Page 18
Neat edge for a garden. Winter leaves light green.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 3 to 4 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
6 to 8 in. B&B \$1.00 7.00 55.00
8 to 10 in. B&B 1.25 8.50 70.00

Sempervirens (Bush, Common Box)
10 ft. Zone VI. Quicker growth and more open than its famous variety.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 17.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 17.00 140.00

—suffruticosa (Dwarf Old English)—6 ft. Zone (V). A billowy dense mass of dark green. This is the box of collectors. Small plants used for real Box edging. Any soil. Sun or part shade. Splendid dense, dark effect.
Photo Page 18, 51
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.00 \$ 12.00
* 6 to 8 in. X 3.50 19.00
6 to 8 in. B&B \$.90 6.00 50.00
8 to 10 in. B&B 1.10 8.00 70.00

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry)
Americana (Native Beautyberry)
6 ft. Zone VI. Red-violet fruit in October. Tolerant.
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in. \$ 3.00 20.00
Purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry)
5 ft. Zone (V). Lilac-purple berries.
18 to 24 in.\$.55 \$ 4.00 \$ 32.00

CALLUNA (Heather)
Vulgaris (Scotch Heather)
2 ft. Zone V. Likes drainage, acid, wind. Evergreen. Rosy-purple, July and August. This and varieties below are hardier than generally supposed. Fine in sandy spots.
Photo Page 17
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.10 \$ 15.00
2-yr.\$.60 3.00 25.00
3-yr. clumps75 4.00 36.00
—alba (White Heather)—Early white.
—alba erecta—Taller form, white.
—alba minor—Dwarf form of white.
—alporti—Crimson, tall.
—aurea—Yellow leaf, pink flower.
—hammondi—Robust growth. White.
—rosea—Pink, delicate form.
—rubra (Red Heather)—Good. Red.
—searlii—Tall, late white. Loose.
Above nine varieties:—
2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
2-yr. clumps\$.70 5.00 45.00

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)
Floridus (Strawberrybush)
8 ft. Zone V. Rich, damp, part shade. Brown pineapples, fragrant, July.
18 to 24 in. \$ 7.50

CARAGANA (Pea-shrub)
Arborescens (Pea-tree)
Zone I. 20 ft. Yellow flowers, May.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.50

CARPINUS (Hornbeam)
Caroliniana (Blue Beech)
30 ft. Zone IV. Handsome, bushy. Leaves turn scarlet in autumn.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.50
4 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00

CARYA—(See *Hicoria*)

CASTANEA (Chestnut)

Dentatum (American Chestnut)
(Almost extinct. Quoted on request.)

Mollissima (Chinese Chestnut)
55 ft. Zone V. Bushy tree, practically immune to blight. Good nuts. See also page 42. No majestic giant like our vanished native, but sweet nuts, not very different.

Photo
Page 43

(Each) (10) (100)

*12 to 15 in. X ... \$ 4.25 \$ 36.00

*18 to 24 in. X ...\$.70 5.00 45.00

CATALPA (Catalpa)

Speciosa (Western Catalpa)
80 ft. Zone IV. Handsome pyramid. Spotted white in June. Showy. Timber durable in water.

*18 to 24 in. \$ 3.00

* 3 to 4 ft. \$ 2.00 11.00

Bignonioides (Common Catalpa)
50 ft. Zone V. Handsome tree. Showy white spotted flowers July. Vigorous.

*18 to 24 in. \$ 3.50

—nana (Bungeü) — Garden form like umbrella. Quoted on request.

CEANOTHUS (Ceanothus)

Americana (New Jersey Tea)
3 ft. Zone III. Dry, humus, sun. White panicles, July to Oct.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00

18 to 24 in.\$.50 \$ 4.50 35.00

CEDAR—See Cedrus; Thuja; Juniperus.

CEDRUS (True Cedar)

Evergreen trees of majestic appearance, famed in classic literature. All require good drainage and prefer good rich soil.

Photo
Page 25

Atlantica (Atlas Cedar)
60 ft. Zone VI. Long, open branches in a pyramid. Light green needles. Prices on request.

—glauca (Silver Atlas) — A gorgeous form with silver foliage.

*12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00

Deodara (Deodar of India)
120 ft. Zone (VI). Dark blue-green drooping pyramid.

* 3 to 4 in. S \$ 2.00 \$ 8.00

Other sizes on request.

Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)
80 ft. Zone (V). A light green pyramid when young. Age brings majesty and dignity. Drain. Prices on request.

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet Vine)

Orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet)
30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Brilliant red and yellow fruit in autumn. Vigorous.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 1.50 \$ 6.00

4-yr. No. 1\$.80 7.00 65.00

Scandens (American Bittersweet)
20 ft. Zone IV. Similar, but more dwarf. Easily grown. Note:—only females bear berries. Plant several together to be sure. It is not possible to buy any but mixed sexes, as a rule.

*12 to 18 in. 6.00

2-yr.\$.80 4.00 30.00

CELTIS (Hackberry)

Occidentalis (Northern Hackberry)
100 ft. Zone II. Good straight timber, handsome shade. Moist. Stands city.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00

5 to 6 ft.\$2.25 \$20.00 150.00

CEPHALANTHUS

Occidentalis (Buttonbush)
12 ft. Zone IV. Fragrant white buttons in July and August. Moist.

(Each) (10) (100)

*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00

*18 to 24 in. X \$ 3.50 30.00

CEPHALOTAXUS (Plum-yew)

Drupaceae (Japanese Plum-yew)
Slow, spreading tree to 25 ft. Zone V. Usually seen as an irregular shrub. Evergreen. Drain, part shade.

* 4 to 6 in. \$ 3.50 \$ 25.00

—fastigiata—Rugged green column, like Irish Yew. Zone VI.

* 4 to 6 in. \$ 3.00 \$ 21.00

12 to 15 in. B&B \$2.25 16.00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Japonicum (Katsura Tree)—Tree to 80 ft. Zone IV. Dense pyramid. Handsome leaves. Damp, humus.

3 to 4 ft.\$2.00 \$16.00

4 to 6 ft. 2.25 20.00 \$160.00

CERCIS (Judas-tree)

Canadensis (Red Bud)
20 ft. Zone V. Rosy pink buds cover bare branches in April. Humus. Beautiful. A true companion for Native Dogwood. Good in woods or the shrubby border. Sensational.

Photo
Page 35

*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.00

18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 6.00

3 to 4 ft. 6.00 45.00

4 to 5 ft.\$1.25 9.00 75.00

CHAENOMELES—See Cydonia

CHAMAECYPARIS (Japan Cypress)

Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)
120 ft. Zone (V). Huge, tall tapered column of green. Moist climate. Prices on request.

—Allumii—Dwarfer with steel-blue foliage. Columnar.

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00

2 to 3 ft. B&B \$1.50 11.00

Obtusa (Hinoki Cypress)
35 ft. Zone III. Acid, humus, moist. Ornamental, slow. Dark green column.

* 5 to 10 in. X \$ 9.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$15.00 90.00

—gracilis (Slender Hinoki) — 15 ft.

Photo
Page 25

Almost black, slow, rugged, dense. Makes a fine pyramidal specimen—also a superb, slow-growing hedge.

18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.25 \$18.00 \$150.00

—nana (Dwarf Hinoki)—A small dwarf that looks ancient when it is born. Dwarfest of all cypress. Dark green. Excellent in rock-gardens.

Photo
Page 25

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 3.50 \$ 30.00

8 to 10 in. B&B \$1.10 10.00 90.00

12 in. B&B 1.50 14.00 130.00

Pisifera (Sawara Cypress)
35 ft. Zone III. Any good soil. Loose growth. Makes a quick pyramidal tree and stands harsh exposures.

Photo
Page 25

*10 to 16 in. X \$ 17.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.30 \$12.00 90.00

2 to 3 ft. B&B 1.75 15.00 100.00

3 to 4 ft. B&B 190.00

CHAMAECYPARIS (Continued)

Pisifera aurea (Golden)—Shining yellow. (Each) (10) (100)

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00

* 8 to 10 in. X 3.25 21.00

2 to 3 ft. B&B 15.00 120.00

—filifera (Thread Cypress) — 20 ft. Stringy leaves. Compact broad pyramid. Semi-dwarf and useful almost anywhere. Unusual appearance and character.

Photo
Page 25

* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 15.00

* 8 to 10 in. X 17.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.75 \$13.50 120.00

3 to 4 ft. B&B 2.50 22.00

—filifera aurea (Gold-Thread) — Only 12 ft. Yellow. A good dwarf.

* 8 to 10 in. X \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$3.50 30.00

—plumosa (Plumed Cypress) — 35 ft. Feathery pyramid. Good hedge plant. A good accent tree. Often used in foundation plantings, but not suitable really.

Photo
Page 25

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00

*10 to 12 in. X 3.50 31.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.00 8.00 70.00

3 to 4 ft. B&B 2.50 20.00 175.00

5 to 6 ft. B&B 350.00

—plumosa aurea (Gold-Plume)—25 ft. Good yellow color at tips. An interesting small tree. The color is balanced by green. A striking hedge. A good specimen.

Photo
Page 52

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 16.00

* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 2.50 20.00

* 8 to 10 in. X 3.25 25.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.00 8.00 70.00

4 to 5 ft. B&B 2.50 22.00 200.00

—plumosa lutescens (Dwarf Yellow Plume)—4 ft. Low, broad bush, tips yellow.

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00

15 to 18 in. B&B \$1.25 8.50 70.00

—plumosa squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch Moss)—Unusual. 25 ft. Dense, woolly silver foliage unlike any other evergreen. Apt to winter damage beyond Zone VI.

Photo
Page 25

* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00

*10 to 15 in. XX 36.00

18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.00 8.00 70.00

3 to 4 ft. B&B 2.00 20.00 175.00

—plumosa squarrosa nana (Dwarf Moss) —3 ft. bush, soft silvery.

*12 to 15 in. X ...\$.75 \$ 4.50 \$ 37.50

CHERRIES—See Prunus (p. 15) Fruits (p. 21)

CHESTNUT—(See Castanea)

CHIONANTHUS

Virginica (White Fringe)
25 ft. Zone V. Fragrant white tassels in May. Damp, loose soil. A slow tree, but worth waiting for. Watch drainage—must be good.

Photo
Page 35

*12 to 16 in. \$ 16.00

3 to 4 ft.\$1.25 \$ 8.00 70.00

4 to 5 ft. 1.50 10.00 90.00

CHOKEBERRY—(See Aronia)

CHRISTMAS TREES—(See page 6)

CLADASTRIS

Lutea (Yellow-wood)
50 ft. Zone IV. Fragrant, white in June. Stands drought. Deep roots.

*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00

6 to 8 ft.\$2.00 \$18.00

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

CLEMATIS	(Clematis Vine)	CORYLUS	(Filbert)	CRATAEGUS	(Hawthorn)
Large-Flowered Hybrids		Americana (American Hazelnut)		Coccinea (Thicket Hawthorn)	
8 ft. Zone (V). Bloom through July and August. Light loam, manure, drain well. Do not prune much, or move about.		9 ft. Zone IV. Broad, bushy. The nuts attract squirrels. Sun, damp.		10 ft. Zone III. White in May. Berries dull red. Relished by birds.	
<div>Photo Page 35</div>		(Each) (10) (100)		(Each) (10) (100)	
Henry—Single creamy-white.		*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.00		*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00	
Duchess Edinburgh—Fragrant white.				2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .90 \$ 8.00	
Jackmanni—Popular rich violet.		COTONEASTER (Rockspray)		Cordata (Washington Thorn)	
Mme. Andre—Bright crimson-pink.		Culture: Sun, well-drained. Easily grown.		20 ft. Zone V. Round head, bushy. Red fruit all winter. Good fall color.	
Mme. B. Veillard—Large satin pink.		Adpressa (Creeping Cotoneaster)		*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.50	
2-yr. plants .....\$1.15 postpaid		12 inches. Zone V. Red berries.		Crusgalli (Cockspur Thorn)	
Paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis)		* 3-in. pots .....\$ .65 \$ 6.00 \$ 37.00		20 ft. Zone IV. Fine hedge. Red berries all winter. Very thorny. Drain.	
25 ft. Zone V. Woody and vigorous.		Apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster)		* 6 to 12 in. \$ 6.00	
Fragrant White, Sept.-Oct.		5 ft. Zone V. Pink bloom, June. Large red fruit October.		2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .90 \$ 8.00	
(Each) (10) (100)		* 3-in. pots .....\$ .65 \$ 6.00 \$ 37.00		Mollis (Downy Hawthorn)	
2-yr. No. 1 .....\$ .40 \$ 3.50 \$ 30.00		Dammeri (Humifusa)		20 ft. Zone IV. Fairly showy white bloom in May. Large red haws.	
CLETHRA		12 inches. Long trailer. Evergreen.		*10 to 15 in. \$ 8.00	
Alnifolia (Summer sweet)		Zone V. Bright red berries.		Oxycantha (May Tree: English Haw)	
7 ft. Zone IV. White fragrant spikes		2½-in. pots .....\$ .75 \$ 6.50 \$ 50.00		20 ft. Zone V. Showy white flower in May, fragrant. Red autumn fruit. An excellent hedge plant.	
<div>Photo Page 35</div>		Divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster)		*12 to 15 in. S \$ 7.00	
*18 to 24 in. X \$ 3.00 \$ 18.00		6 ft. Zone V. Strong open growth.		*18 to 24 in. X 17.00	
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .75 6.00 55.00		Scarlet fruit.		2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .80 \$ 6.50 50.00	
CORNUS	(Dogwood)	15 to 18 in. B&B \$.90 \$ 7.00 \$ 65.00		3 to 4 ft. 1.00 8.00 60.00	
Alba (Siberica) (Tatarian Dogwood)		Franchetti (Franchet Cotoneaster)		—splendens (Paul Scarlet)—Form with	
8 ft. Zone I. Flower and berry slight in effect. Vivid red bark. Tolerant.		6 ft. Zone V. Spreading. Orange fruit remains nearly all winter.		<div>Photo Page 9</div>	
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00		* 2¼-in. pots .....\$ .60 \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00		showy red flowers. Perhaps the most popular. Prefers sun, lime and heavy soil—even clay. In light soils, manure well.	
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .60 \$ 5.00 35.00		* 3-in. pots ..... .75 6.00 40.00		*12-in. 1-yr.	
Amomum (Silky Dogwood)		Henryana (Henry Cotoneaster)		grafts .....\$ .70 \$ 6.50 \$ 60.00	
8 ft. Zone V. Damp soil. Good blue berries in autumn. Purplish bark.		5 ft. Zone VI. Half-evergreen. Large leaves. Red berries last late.		3 to 4 ft. 2.00 17.50 140.00	
*18 to 24 in. \$ 5.50		18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00		4 to 5 ft. 2.25 20.00 180.00	
Florida (Flowering Dogwood)		Horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster)		—Double White—Rose-like flowers.	
25 ft. Zone IV. Very showy white in May, large red berries October		3 ft. Zone (V). Flat arching, densely twigged branches, half-evergreen. Pink flowers, scarlet berries. The variety below is to be preferred in the North, but this is good.		Same as above.	
<div>Photo Page 35</div>		<div>Photo Page 18</div>		—Double Pink—Free-flowering.	
on. Acid, humus. No more sensational sight than a group in bloom. Unbeatable.		* 2-in. pots \$ 3.75 \$ 26.00		Same as above.	
*12 to 15 in. \$ 2.50 \$ 8.00		* 3-in. pots .....\$ .75 5.25 37.00		CROSSVINE—(See Bignonia)	
* 2 to 3 ft. 3.00 15.00		5-in. pots, 12 in. 6.50 50.00		CRYPTOMERIA	Evergreen
3 to 4 ft. 3.50 25.00		—perpusilla (Dwarf) — Neater and hardy to Zone V. A better shrub.		Japonica (Common Cryptomeria)	
4 to 5 ft. ....\$2.00 6.00 45.00		4-in. pots \$ 4.00 \$ 37.00		80 ft. Zone (VI). Strange juniper-like leaves. Tall, narrow pyramid.	
—pendula—Weeping form.		6-in. pots .....\$1.00 8.00 70.00		* 3 to 6 in. S \$ 5.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.00 \$ 9.50 \$ 90.00		Hupehensis (Hupeh Cotoneaster)		—Lobbi (Lobb's) — Hardier, denser,	
—rubra (Pink Flowering) — Pink		5 ft. Zone V. Showy white bloom, June. Heavy with October red fruit.		<div>Photo Page 25</div>	
<div>Photo Page 9</div>		* 2-in. pots .....\$ .60 \$ 3.75 \$ 30.00		somewhat dwarfer. Better. A different evergreen—plumey tiny foliage. Tolerant. A dark column.	
flowers. No real red is known, but the clear pink is a beautiful tone. Combine with whites.		* 3-in. pots ..... .75 5.00 40.00		*15-in. 2-yr.	
* 1-yr. graft, 6 in. \$.65 \$ 5.50 \$ 45.00		Microphylla (Rockspray Cotoneaster)		grafts .....\$1.30 \$12.00	
12 to 15 in. B&B .80 7.50 70.00		3 ft. Zone V. Evergreen. Tiny leaves, dense growth. Scarlet fruit.		18 to 24 in. B&B 1.60 15.00 \$120.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.10 9.50 90.00		* 2-in. pots .....\$ .60 \$ 3.75 \$ 27.00		2 to 3 ft. B&B 2.25 20.00 150.00	
24 to 30 in. B&B 1.65 14.00 130.00		4-in. pots, 12 in. .60 5.00 36.00		4 to 5 ft. B&B 4.00 35.00 300.00	
3 to 4 ft. B&B 2.75 23.00 200.00		15 in. B&B 1.25 8.00 70.00		CUPRESSUS—(See Chamaecyparis)	
Kousa (Japan Flowering Dogwood)		Prostata Lanata ("Buxifolia")		CURRENT—(See page 39)	
20 ft. Zone V. Like our native C. florida, but in June and more tolerant.		4 ft. Zone VI. Handsome evergreen mass of shiny green. Red fruit.		CURRENT-INDIAN—(Symphoricarpos)	
Bushier.		* 2-in. pots \$ 3.50 \$ 25.00		CYDONIA	(Flowering Quince)
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 8.00		12 to 15 in. .... .80 6.50 40.00		Japonica (Japanese Quince)	
*18 to 24 in. 21.00		Salicifolia (Willow-leaf)		4 ft. Zone V. Sun. Bushy dwarf. Scarlet flowers in April. A tolerant	
2 to 3 ft. ....\$1.00 \$ 9.00 70.00		8 ft. Zone (V). Evergreen, bushy.		<div>Photo Page 36</div>	
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 13.50 100.00		<div>Photo Page 18</div>		ornamental shrub. Slow growth. Can be kept pruned to neat size.	
Mas (Cornelian Cherry)		* 2-in. pots .....\$ .60 \$ 3.25 \$ 25.00		*12 to 24 in. \$ 6.00	
20 ft. Zone V. A yellow cloud in April.		3 to 4 ft. 2.00 17.00		18 to 24 in. ....\$ .50 \$ 3.50 20.00	
Scarlet cherries August. Tolerant.		Zabelli miniata		3 to 4 ft. .... .75 5.50 50.00	
* 8 to 12 in. \$10.00		4 ft. Zone V. Most profuse in fruit of any. Slender branches. Vivid red fruit.		—Oblonga—(See page 41)	
3 to 4 ft. ....\$1.50 14.00 \$120.00		* 2¼-in. pots .....\$ .75 \$ 6.50		CYPRESS—(See Taxodium and Chamaecyparis.)	
Sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood)		COTTONWOOD—(See Populus)		CYTISSUS	(Broom)
10 ft Zone IV. Sun, damp. Flower and fruit poor. Deep red bark in winter.		CRAB-APPLE—(See page 40)		Scoparius (Common Broom)	
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00		CRAB-FLOWERING—(See Malus)		Zone V. Bushy, upright stems. Yellow, May-June. Drain, sun. Perhaps the best cover for dry banks. A sight in bloom.	
Stolonifera (Red Osier)		CRANBERRY-BUSH — (See Viburnum)		*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50	
8 ft. Zone I. Sun, damp, spreading.		Also see page 39.		18 to 24 in. \$ 4.50 30.00	
Again, valued for bright red winter bark.					
*18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 6.50					
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .50 4.50 20.00					
—lutea (Goldtwig) — Smaller and a really bright yellow bark.					
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .60 \$ 5.50 \$ 45.00					
3 to 4 ft. .... .75 7.00 60.00					

Prices except for B&B sizes include cost of packing.

DAPHNE (Daphne)
Cneorum (Garland Flower)
1 ft. Zone V. Perhaps the finest rock-garden evergreen. Very fragrant rose flowers (large) in May and again in September. Needs sun. Spreads. Our special strain tends to bloom through the summer. Makes a 17 foot-high mat of gray-green, topped with flowers. One of the choicest small shrubs. (Each) (10) (100)
* 2-in. pots \$ 15.00
* 5 to 7 in. \$ 6.00 40.00
6 to 9 in. B&B \$.75 7.25 60.00
9 to 12 in. B&B 1.15 10.00 75.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 1.50 15.00 100.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 1.75 20.00 160.00
Mezereum ("February" Daphne)
3 ft. Upright. Zone IV. In April has lilac-red masses of bloom. Sun, lime. Foliage apt to suffer in southern summers. Best in the North.
12 to 15 in. B&B \$.80 \$ 6.50 \$ 50.00
2 to 2½ in. B&B 1.35 12.00 100.00

DAVIDIA (Dove Tree)
Involucrata
50 ft. Zone VI. Wilson says: "The most beautiful tree in north temperate regions." White in May and June. Very rare. Easily grown in any garden soil.
18 to 24 in. B&B \$15.00
24 to 30 in. B&B 20.00
Photo Page 10

DECIDUOUS—Losing leaves in Fall.
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—See pages 35, 36
DECIDUOUS TREES—See pages 9, 10

DEUTZIA (Deutzia)
Gracilis (Slender Deutzia)
3 ft. Zone V. Drain. Mass of gleaming white, May.
* 9 to 12 in. \$ 8.50
15 to 18 in.\$.50 \$ 4.00 32.00
Scabra crenata
7 ft. Zone V. In June whitish-pink blooms on stiff stem.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.00
—**candidissima (Snowflake)**—Pure white and more free-flowering.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
—**fortunei**—Larger flowers.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
—**Pride of Rochester**—Very large, pinkish white blooms. Vigorous.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.40 \$ 3.00 13.00

DIOSPYROS (Persimmon)
Virginiana (Native Persimmon)
50 ft. Zone V. Handsome woods tree, edible fruit from October to December. Difficult to transplant except in small sizes.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 5.00
Photo Page 43

DOGWOOD—(See Cornus)
DOVE TREE—(See Davidia)
ELDERBERRY—(See Sambucus)

ELEAGNUS (Eleagnus)
Angustifolia (Russian Olive)
20 ft. Zone IV. Drought-resisting. Yellow berries in Sept.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.50 \$ 4.00 35.00
longipes (Cherry Eleagnus)
See page 39—fruits.
Umbellata (Autumn Eleagnus)
8 ft. Zone V. Silver leaves, scarlet fruit in Sept. Very tolerant.
* 9 to 12 in. \$ 7.00

ELM—(See Ulmus)
ENKIANTHUS
Campanulatus (Redvein Enkianthus)
12 ft. Clean, shapely. Large leaves brilliant in fall. Red-veined, white bells in May. Acid, humus.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 4 to 6 in. \$ 12.50
18 to 24 in.\$1.50 \$13.00 100.00

EPIGAEA (May-flower)
Repens (Trailing Arbutus)
1 ft. Trailing. Zone III. Acid, humus. Gorgeous waxy pink fragrant blooms in May. Evergreen.
Strong clumps \$ 2.50 \$ 9.00
3-in. pots(3 for \$1.50)

ERICA (Heath) Evergreen
Carnea (Spring Heath)
1 ft. Zone V. A show of rose in the snow, lasts to May. Acid, sandy, humus. A soft mass of tiny leaves. Fine in Rock Gardens.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00
2-yr. clumps\$.60 5.00 40.00

—**King George**—Dark red flowers.
* 2-in. pots\$.60 \$ 4.50
—**vivella**—Carmine red flowers.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
—**Winter Beauty**—Rosy pink. Profuse.
* 2-in. pots\$.60 \$ 4.50 \$ 37.50
2-yr. clumps65 5.00 40.00

Hybrida (Darleyensis) (Mediterranean)
A hybrid of E. Carnea and like it except larger flowers and more.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
2-yr. plants\$.65 5.00 40.00

Vagans (Cornish Heath)
1½ ft. Zone V. Acid, sandy, humus. Many purplish flowers July to Sept.
* 2-in. pots\$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
1-yr. plants 3.75 30.00
—**St. Keverne**—Cerise flowers. Profuse.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
1-yr. plants 3.75 30.00

EUONYMUS (Euonymus)
Alatus (Winged Euonymus)
8 ft. Zone V. Pink-crimson autumn leaves. Interesting shrub.
* 5 to 9 in. \$ 9.00
—**compacta**—Best broad hedge. 6 ft. Very dense and shapely. New.
2 to 2½ ft. ...\$.85 \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00

Radicans (Wintercreeper)
20 ft. Vine, self-clinging. Zone V. Evergreen. Dainty clean leaves.
* 6 to 9 in. X \$ 10.00
3-yr. heavy\$.60 \$ 5.00
—**coloratus**—Dwarf, rosy-purple form.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 12.00
—**kewensis**—Tiny dwarf to 3 ft. Vine.
2-yr, 3-in. pots ..\$.60 \$ 5.50 \$ 40.00
—**vegetus**—Large leaves, vigorous bush. A few climbing leaders. Orange fruit.
* 6 to 12 in. X \$ 12.00
2-yr.\$.65 \$ 6.00 \$ 30.00

Yedoensis (Yahoo Euonymus)
12 ft. Zone V. Pink fruit in Sept. Handsome leaf.
2 to 3 ft.\$.75 \$ 6.00

EVERGREEN—Keeping leaves in winter.
EVERGREEN SHRUBS—(Pages 17, 18)
EVERGREEN TREES—(Pages 25 to 28)

EXOCHORDA
Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)
12 ft. Zone V. Show of pearl white in May. Drain. Avoid lime.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.60 \$ 4.00 30.00

FAGUS (Beech)
Americana (Ferruginea) (American Beech)
80 ft. Zone V. Lime, drainage. Gray bark, majestic drooping form. Slow.
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 3.25
*12 to 18 in. X \$ 2.00 13.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B \$5.00 48.00

Sylvatica (European Beech)
80 ft. Zone V. Smaller, darker leaves. Lime, drain. Very slow. Dense shade.
* 6 to 8 in. S \$ 8.50
3 to 4 ft.\$2.25 \$20.00 150.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B 4.50 40.00

—**asplenifolia (Fernleaf)**—Large, deep cut leaves. Handsome. Grafts only.
3 to 4 ft. B&B \$3.00 \$30.00

—**pendula (Weeping)**—A 50-foot mound of green leaf and gray branchlet. Unique and striking. Picturesque.
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.75 \$16.50 \$150.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 2.25 20.00 200.00

—**purpurea (Purple)**—Like the type but with rich color. Tends to grow shapely. The color varies during summer and is not unnatural in effect.
*12 to 15 in. 2-yr. \$1.50 \$13.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B 2.50 20.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B 4.00 30.00

—**purp. pendula**—Purple weeping.
4-in. pots\$1.75 \$16.00

FIR—(See Abies; Pseudotsuga)
FIRETHORN—(See Pyracantha; Also Stransvaesia)
FORESTRY—(See page 6)

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)
Intermedia (Border Golden Bell)
9 ft. Zone V. Familiar yellow blooms in April. Almost fool-proof.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
—**spectabilis (Showy)** — More, larger, yellower flowers.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.50 \$ 4.00 24.00
3 to 4 ft.75 5.00 30.00

Ovata (Korean Forsythia)
6 ft. Zone IV. Less showy, a week earlier. But decidedly hardier.
12 to 15 in.\$1.30 \$10.00

Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell)
6 ft. Zone V. Good May show. Drooping branches root and hold banks.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00
—**fortunei**—Not quite so drooping.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50

Viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia)
10 ft. Zone VI. Bushier and lustier than the others, but not so hardy.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00

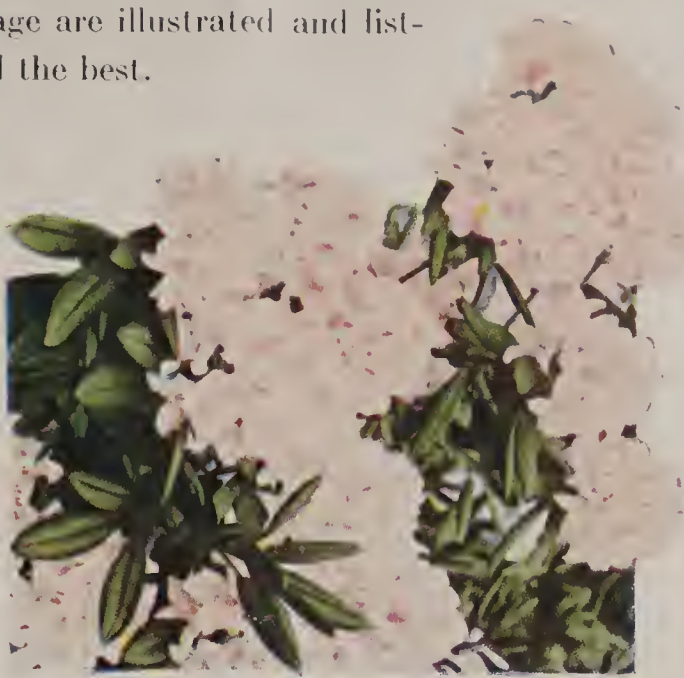
*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

Flowering Evergreens

On this and the following page are illustrated and listed the best.



EVERGREEN AZALEAS—(top) Hybrid *Kaempferi*; (bottom) *Kurume Hinodigiri*.



NATIVE RHODODENDRONS—(See also page 35). Above is *Rhododendron Maximum*.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia*)



RHODODENDRONS—Hardy hybrids in Rochester, N. Y.



RHODODENDRON DRESSELHUYS



RHODODENDRON ROSEUM ELEGANS



FIRE-THORN—(above) *Pyracantha lelandi*. Striking berries in August. Photo is not accurate—should be more orange.

HEATHS and HEATHERS—(right). *Calluna vulgaris*. See also ERICA.

DAINTY DAPHNE — (left). *Daphne cneorum* is an evergreen and blooms almost all summer.



Flowering Evergreens

(Continued)

(Right)
Azalea
Arnoldiana
bloom

(Right)
Pieris
japonica

(Above) Rhododendron racemosum—one of the fine new dwarfs

THE ALMOST PERFECT SHRUB—Above is Abelia grandiflora. Evergreen. Blooms from June to October. Fairly hardy

TABLE OF FLOWERING EVERGREEN SHRUBS

SHRUBS x = flower o = fruit						DWARFS x = flower o = fruit					
	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn		Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn
Abelia grandiflora			x	x	x	Azalea kurumes		x			
Azalea arnoldiana		x				Azalea hinodigiri		x			
Azalea kaempferi		x				Azalea macrantha			x		
Azalea ledifolia		x				Berberis verruculosa				x	
Cotoneaster henryana					o	Bruckenthalia			x	x	
Cotoneaster salicifolia flocosa					o	Calluna (Heather)				x	
Kalmia latifolia			x			Cotoneaster danmeri				o	
Leucothoe catesbaei		x			x	Cotoneaster horizontalis					o
Lonicera fragrantissima	x			o		Cotoneaster microphylla					o
Magnolia glauca			x	x		Daphne cneorum		x		x	
Mahonia aquifolium		x		o		Epigaea repens		x			
Pieris floribunda		x				Erica carnea	x	x			
Pieris japonica		x	x			Erica hybrida	x	x			
Pyracantha lalandi		x			o	Erica vagans				x	x
Rhododendron carolina			x			Hebanthemum mutabile			x	x	
Rhododendron catawbiense			x			Hypericum mooserianum				x	
Rhododendron maximum				x		Leiophyllum buxifolium			x		
Rhododendron micranthum		x				Leiophyllum prostratum			x	x	
Rhododendron smirnowii		x				Rhododendron keiskei		x			
Rhododendron Hardy Hybrids			x			Rhododendron racemosum		x			
Stranvaesia					o	Rhododendron Boule de Nieve		x			
Viburnum rhytidophyllum					o						

THE ODD SHRUB—Viburnum Rhytidophyllum. Flower and fruit, plus the leaf.

OTHER BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS



1. Large Ilex opaca
2. Ilex crenata
3. Young Ilex opaca
4. Ilex glabra
5. Cotoneaster salicifolia
6. Ilex convexa
7. Mahonia aquifolium
8. Korean Box (dwarf)
9. Berberis triacanthophora
10. Cotoneaster horizontalis
11. Berberis gagnepainii
12. Berberis juliana
13. Berberis verruculosa
14. Hardy English Laurel
15. Old Buxus suffruticosa

FOTHERGILLA

Major
8 ft. Zone V. Odd, white spikes of white, early May. Showy. Orange fall leaves. Humus, drain.
(Each) (10) (100)
2 to 3 ft.\$2.00 \$15.00
4 to 5 ft.\$3.00 25.00

FRANKLINIA—(See Gordonia)

FRAXINUS (Ash)

Americana (White Ash)
100 ft. Zone II. Handsome, vigorous. Good autumn color. Damp or dry.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 4.50
6 to 8 ft.\$1.50 \$12.00 55.00

Lanceolata (Green Ash)
60 ft. Zone II. Useful tree. Prefers heavy damp soil, but tolerant.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 4.50
5 to 6 ft. \$ 5.00 30.00

Quadrangulata (Blue Ash)
100 ft. Zone V. Handsome, vigorous. Valuable timber. Lime.
6 to 8 ft.\$2.50 \$20.00 \$180.00

GAULTHERIA

Procumbens (Wintergreen)
6-inch spreading evergreen. Zone II. Tolerant, prefers acid. Fine ground-cover. Shiny leaves.
Clumps \$ 3.00 \$ 19.00

GENISTA

Tinctoria (Woadwaxen)
3 ft. Zone IV. Sandy, sunny, barren. June to August, showy yellow.
12 to 15 in. \$ 4.25 \$ 32.00
—floreplena—Double, showier bloom.
* 2-in. pots \$ 3.50 \$ 27.50

GINGKO (Maidenhair Tree)

Biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia)
100 ft. Zone V. Slow, but tolerant of any condition—including smoke. State-ly, ancient specimen tree.
* 6 to 8 in. \$ 2.00 \$ 10.00
*12 to 15 in. X 3.75 30.00
* 1½ to 2 ft. 35.00
6 to 8 ft.\$3.50 32.00 300.00

GLEDITSIA

Triacanthos (Honey-Locust)
100 ft. Zone V. Rich soil, sun. Good timber and the pods have high sugar content. Good stock feed.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 5.50
4 to 5 ft.\$1.20 \$11.00 90.00
6 to 8 ft. 1.80 16.50

GOLDENBELL—(See Forsythia)
GOLDENCHAIN—(See Laburnum)
GOLDENRAIN TREE (Koelreuteria)
GOOSEBERRY—(See page 39)

GORDONIA (Franklinia Tree)

Alatamaha
35 ft. Zone VI. Large white and yellow blooms fragrant from August to frost. Damp, heavy, humus, blooms best in sun. Blooming starts on small plants. An extraordinary native.
Photo Page 10, 35 Leaves bright red in autumn—often while white flowers still open! Allow for bushy spread.
*12 to 15 in.\$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.75 16.50 130.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B 3.00 25.00 225.00
5 to 6 ft. 4.00 35.00 300.00

GRAPE—(Vitis) (also page 39)
GUM—Sweet—(See Liquidamber)
GUM—Sour—(See Nyssa)

GYMNOCLADUS (Coffeehut)

Dioica—(Kentucky Coffee-tree)
90 ft. Zone V. Handsome tree. Prefers rich soil.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. \$ 16.00
4 to 5 ft.\$2.50 \$20.00

HACKBERRY—(See Celtis)

HALESIA (Silverbell)

Tetraptera (Great Silverbell)
25 ft. Zone V. Profusion of white bells nod in May. Acid, humus.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.25 \$ 30.00
3 to 4 ft.\$1.00 8.50
5 to 6 ft. 1.50 12.50

HAMAMELIS (Witch-hazel)

Japonica (Japanese Witch-hazel)
25 ft. Zone V. Spreading, shrubby tree. Woodsy conditions, but tolerant. Yellow in February snows. Showy.
2 to 3 ft.\$2.25
Mollis (Chinese Witch-hazel)
20 ft. Zone V. Better than the Japanese—fragrant, more showy, red with-
Photo Page 10 in. Blooms also in February. Large, floppy leaves. Interest-
ing to see flowers come out and close on cold nights.
2 to 3 ft.\$2.50 \$20.00

Vernalis (Spring Witch-hazel)
6 ft. Zone V. Pure yellow in early March. More fragrant. Bushy, suckering clumps. Prefer damp soil.
15 to 18 in. B&B \$.90 \$ 6.50 \$ 60.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.25 11.00 100.00

—rubra—Blooms red, but not fragrant. (Same prices as the yellow)

Virginiana (Common Witch-hazel)
20 ft. Zone III. Small fragrant pale yellow blooms in October. Shade.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.00 \$ 15.00
3 to 4 ft. 6.00 30.00

HAWTHORN—(See Crataegus)
HAZEL—(See Corylus)
HEATH, HEATHER—(See Calluna, Erica and Bruckenthalia)

HEDERA (True Ivy) Evergreen

Helix (English Ivy)
60 ft. Vine. Zone (V). Apt to discolor in winter north of (VI), though hardy. Self-clinging. Any soil.
* 2¼-in. pots \$ 2.50 \$ 15.00
2-yr. field 2.50 16.00
3½-in. pots,
18-in.\$.65 5.00 45.00

—baltica (Baltic) — Smaller leaf and fully hardy in Zone V. The best.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
3-in. pots,
2-ft. tops ...\$.65 5.00 45.00
—coreacae (Heart)—Smaller leaf. Good in Zone VI.
* 2-in. pots \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
—pittsburgh (Self Branching) — New, useful to make bushy plants.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00

HEDGE—(See pages 50, 51)

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-rose)

Mutabile (Variable Sun-rose)
12-inch. Zone V. The best cover for dry sunny banks. Barren, no shade. Many colors in June and July.
2-yr. \$ 3.00 \$ 16.00
—Buttercup—Single yellow.
—Fireball—Double red.
2-yr. \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
(3 of one kind for \$.90)

HEMLOCK—(See Tsuga)

HIBISCUS (Althea)

Syriacus (Rose-of-Sharon)
12 ft. Tree-like. Zone V. Heavy soil. Various colors in July and August. Pure pinks and whites are very good. Avoid purples.
Photo Page 51
(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. \$ 3.50

Syriacus Named Colors
Double pink, double red and double white.
2 to 3 ft.\$.50 \$ 4.50
4 to 5 ft. (Tree) 1.25 11.50

—ardens—Bluish-purple, red center.
—Boule de Feu—Double, violet-pink
—Jeanne de’Arc—Free-blooming white.
—Lady Stanley—Single pale pink.
—Totus albus—Single white flowers.
—Rubus—Single, violet-pink.

Prices on above 6 kinds:—
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 2.50 20.00

HICORIA (Carya) (Hickory)
(See also page 43)

Laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory)
100 ft. Zone V. Wet, rich soil.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 7.00
*12 to 18 in. 9.00

Ovata (Shagbark Hickory)
80 ft. Zone IV. Light, drained soil.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 7.00
*12 to 18 in. 9.00

HOLLY—(See Ilex)
HONEYSUCKLE—(See Lonicera)
HORNBEAM—(See Carpinus)
HORSECHESTNUT—(See Aesculus)

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora (Snow Hill)
4 ft. Zone V. Straggling unless cut to ground. Huge white bunches, July to August. Manure.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 12.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.80 \$ 7.00 40.00

Paniculata grandiflora (Peegee)
10 ft. Zone IV. Similar to above, but a month later, and blooms turn pink.
* 8 to 12 in. \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.50 \$ 4.50 30.00

Petiolearis (Climbing Hydrangea)
35 ft. Vine. Zone III. Self-climbing. Handsome white show in June.
* 2-in. pots \$ 18.00
6 to 9 in. potted \$.80 \$ 7.00 60.00
4-in. pots 1.25 11.00

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort)

Aureum (Golden St. Johnswort)
4 ft. Zone V. Handsome dense dwarf with showy yellow bloom. August.
18 to 24 in.\$.80 \$ 4.50 \$ 30.00

Densiflorum (Shrubby St. Johnswort)
5 ft. Zone V. July to Sept. Yellow. Will stand shade. Prefers sand.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in.60 5.50 25.00

Mooserianum (Goldflower)
1 ft. Evergreen dwarf. Zone (VI). Large yellow show in July. A hybrid of H. calycinum, replacing it.
* 2-yr. X \$ 2.50 \$ 25.00

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

ILEX

(Holly)

Aquifolium pyramidalis (English Holly)
25 ft. Zone (VI). Familiar Christmas evergreen. Transplant with care and soakings. This is a handsome, hardy grafted female. (Each) (10) (100)
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 80.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 1.50 12.00 100.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.00 15.00 120.00

Crenata (Japanese Holly)
18 ft. Zone V. Showy only for evergreen leaf and thicket, cross-branched shape. Tolerant. A fine, slow-growing evergreen.
Photo Page 18
* 9 to 12 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
*12 to 15 in. X 3.25 26.00
15 to 18 in. B&B \$1.00 6.50 70.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B 2.25 17.50 150.00

—convexa (Bullata)—4 ft. Dwarf with shiny round evergreen leaf. This is a gorgeous, gleaming leaf. The shrub might substitute as hardy dwarf box.
Photo Page 18
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
* 6 to 8 in. X 3.25 26.00
10 to 12 in. B&B \$.75 6.00 50.00

—microphylla—8 ft. Dwarf copy of the type crenata. Zone IV.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 3.50 \$ 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.00 8.50 60.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.75 15.00 120.00

Glabra (Ink-berry)
6 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, loose bush. Tolerant even in cities. The leaf is dull; the plant only good for background or massing.
Photo Page 18
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.25 9.00 80.00

Opaca (American Holly)
40 ft. Zone V. Damp, some shade. Red berries, dull, evergreen leaf. Only females have berries. We offer mixed sexes (seedlings).
Photo Page 18
* 8 to 12 in. S \$ 2.00 \$ 11.00
*10 to 12 in. X 2.60 20.00

Grafted (State sex desired)
12 to 15 in. B&B \$12.00 \$ 85.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 16.00 130.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B 3.00 20.00 180.00

—Howard (Female)—Form with shinier leaves and larger berries.
* 3-in. pots \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$3.50

Verticillata (Winterberry)
10 ft. Zone IV. Dampness preferred. Many red berries all winter. A show.
*12 to 18 in. X \$ 6.50
2 to 2½ ft. \$ 6.00 32.00

INKBERRY—(See Ilex glabra)
IVY—(Hedera; Ampelopsis)

JASMINUM (Jasmine)
Stephanese
20 ft. Vine. Zone VI. Pink, fragrant, May.
* 2-in. pots\$ 2.25 \$ 16.50
*12 to 18 in. X 3.25 25.00
*18 to 24 in. X ...\$.70 5.00 35.00

JETBEAD—(See Rhodotypos)
JUDAS TREE—(See Cercis)

JUGLANS (Walnut)
Nigra (Black Walnut) (See also p. 42)
120 ft. Zone IV. Rich, moist. Majestic, with good timber, handsome leaf and delicious nuts. The following are seedlings:—
Photo Page 43
*12 to 18 in. \$ 1.50 \$ 4.50
5 to 6 ft. 8.00 70.00

Cinera (Butternut)
75 ft. Zone III. Less handsome, but good.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 1.50 \$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft. 5.50 45.00

JUNEBERRY—(See Amelanchier)

Juniperus

(Junipers) Evergreen

GENERALLY speaking, these are the best hardy conifers for full, baking sun and well-drained soil. Mostly medium-sized. Useful for foundation work.

Chinensis (Chinese Juniper)
18 ft. Zone IV. Formal gray-green. Robust, quick grower. Pyramidal.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 4 to 6 in. S \$ 9.50
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.25 \$12.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B 100.00

—columnaris (Column)—20 ft. Zone IV. More slender and silvery. Very neat grower, yet rapid. We suggest regular yearly side shearing, or tree becomes top-heavy.
Photo Page 26
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B 15.00 \$125.00

—Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer)—6 ft. Zone IV. Gorgeous bush, a cloud of silver in spring, then bright green. Spreads picturesquely. Stands soot, smoke, and drought in city plantings. Easily grown.
Photo Page 25, 26
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 19.00
* 6 to 8 in. X 30.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX 45.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 17.50 145.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B 2.50 22.00 180.00

—sargentii (Sargent)—3 ft. Zone IV. Flat, spreading. Color like Pfitzer, but a neater plant. This is good for low, mass effects. Also single specimens.
Photo Page 26
8 to 12 in. X \$ 70.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$2.00 \$16.50 150.00
12 to 18 in. B&B 2.50 22.00 190.00

Communis (Common Juniper)
25 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal to bushy—extremely variable.
* 6 to 8 in. S \$ 9.00

—depressa (Canadensis)—6 ft. Zone II. Bushy, dusty green. Stands damp soil. A real bush, native in the East. The golden form below is particularly good.
Photo Page 26
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 5.00
*12 to 18 in. 11.00

—depressa aurea (Golden)—3 ft. A lower, neater form with yellow foliage.
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 13.50

—hibernica (Irish)—15 ft. Zone IV. Gray column. Popular. This makes a fair substitute for the thin spires of true Cypress — which are not hardy.
Photo Page 26
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 21.00
12 to 18 in. B&B 8.00 55.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$1.75 12.50 100.00

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper)
6 ft. Zone V. Blue, stiff, fat pyramids. A fine dwarf, very neat, but rather formal. Does well in rich, loose soil.
Photo Page 26
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
* 6 to 8 in. X 2.50 21.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.20 10.00 80.00

Horizontalis (Creeping Savin)
2 ft. Zone I. Flat spreading covers large areas. Green.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 21.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$3.00 27.50

—douglasi (Waukegan) — Variety with blue foliage. Purple in winter.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 24.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$3.00 \$22.00 190.00

Horizontalis plumosa (Andorra)
A dense, low mat, with soft crested plumes rising. These turn purple in winter. A fine ground-cover.
Photo Page 26
(Each) (10) (100)
* 4 to 6 in. X ... \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
* 6 to 8 in. X 2.50 21.00
15 to 18 in. B&B \$1.75 14.00 110.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.50 20.00 160.00

Litoralis (Conferta) (Shore Juniper)
1 ft. Zone (V). Keeps green in winter. Stands salt spray. Flat, spreading.
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 3.00

Procumbens (Creeping Juniper)
2½ ft. Zone IV. Creeping and spreading. Blue-gray needles. Good ground cover. Popular. We prefer Sargent's for the same use.
Photo Page 26
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 17.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$ 20.00 190.00

Sabina (Savin Juniper)
5 ft. Zone IV. Irregular vase-like bush. Good dwarf for foundations. Dark green color. Always graceful. A fine native.
Photo Page 26
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 21.00
* 8 to 10 in. X 31.00
15 to 18 in. B&B \$2.75 \$14.00 100.00

—tamariscifolia (Creeping Tamarix)—2 ft. Zone IV. Bluish foliage. A flat form with interesting larch-like foliage. Good native ground-cover. Needs special drainage.
Photo Page 26
15 to 18 in. B&B \$2.25 \$20.00

Squamata Meyeri (Meyer Juniper)
5 ft. Zone V. Compact, interesting. Upright in a natural way, not stiff. The new growth is purple, old growth green. Easily grown.
Photo Page 26
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 3.00 \$ 16.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 15.00 135.00

Virginiana (Native Red Cedar)
30 ft. Zone II. Prefers a loose soil. Usually a dark green pyramid. This is best used in masses. Easily grown. Should be sheared.
Photo Page 26
* 5 to 12 in. XX \$ 16.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$2.00 \$17.50 150.00

—cannarti (Cannart's Cedar)—A dark green column with short lateral branches. Not formal. Blue berries.
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 2.00 15.00

—glauca (Silver Cedar)—20 ft. Smaller edition of above with silver leaves.
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 2.00 15.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B \$300.00

—keteeleri (Keteleer Cedar)—18 ft. A thick column, compact to base. Dark. Almost architectural in effect. Surpassingly rich and luxuriant. Very dense.
Photo Page 26
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.00 \$18.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B \$120.00

—kosteri (Koster Cedar)—4 ft. Zone III. A spreading, open bush. Foliage dark green. This grows like a Pfitzer and in many ways is better.
Photo Page 26
* 4 to 6 in. X \$ 2.60 \$ 21.00

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

KALMIA

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel)
8 ft. Zone IV. The best evergreen shrub in the north. Compact, with firm thick leaves. A show of pinky white in June. Acid, humus, damp, loose soil. Easily the finest flowering evergreen known.

Photo Page 17, 35

Collected (Each) (10) (100)
* 9 to 12 in. S \$ 7.00
* with ball \$ 3.50 18.00
*12 to 15 in. S 9.00
* with ball 4.00 20.00
Large clumps (page 35)

Nursery grown:
15 to 18 in. B&B \$1.50 \$13.50 \$120.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 3.00 27.50 255.00

Angustifolia (Lambkill)
2 ft. Zone III. A very inferior little brother. Red in June.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.50

KATSURA TREE—
(See Cercidiphyllum)

KERRIA

Japonica (Globe-flower)
5 ft. Zone V. Thicket of upright green stems. Large golden blooms in May and a few all summer.
*12 to 15 in. \$ 13.00
18 to 24 in. \$.75 \$ 6.50

KOELREUTERIA

Paniculata (Golden Rain Tree)
25 ft. Zone V. Sun, lime, dry. Large golden clusters in July. Showy.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 7.00
5 to 6 ft. \$2.50 \$20.00

KOLKWITZIA

Amabilis (Beauty Bush)
6 ft. Zone V. Sun, loose. A light green fountain flushed with a cascade of pink in June. Takes several years to get ready to flower.
Photo Page 36
*12 to 15 in. \$ 12.00
18 to 24 in. \$.60 \$ 4.50 42.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.25 10.00

KUDZU VINE—(See Pueraria)

LABURNUM (“Cytissus”)

Alpinum (Scots Laburnum)
Zone V. Hardier than the others, dwarfer, less showy.
* 9 to 12 in. \$ 9.50

Vulgare (Golden Chain)
25 ft. Zone (V). Like yellow Wisteria in June. Drain, shelter. A beautiful show.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 7.50
*12 to 18 in. 10.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$ 9.50 75.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.70 13.50 100.00

Vossi (Hybrid Golden Chain)
30 ft. Zone V. Hardier and freer to bloom. A clearer yellow color. Suggest lime for best results. Bright green stems in winter.
Photo Page 10
4 to 5 ft. \$3.75 \$35.00

LARIX (Larch)

Europaea (European Larch)
60 ft. Zone II. Sandy soil. Light green pyramid.
*12 to 24 in. X \$ 12.50
6 to 8 ft. \$3.00

Leptolepis (Japanese Larch)
50 ft. Zone V. Quicker growth.
*12 to 18 in. X \$ 8.00
8 to 10 ft. \$3.50 \$30.00

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN—(See Kalmia)
LAUREL, ENGLISH—(Laurocerasus)

LAUROCERASUS (Prunus)

Schipkaensis (Hardy English Laurel)
6 ft. Zone V. A gorgeous evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves. No flowers. Very easily grown.
Photo Page 18
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 3.50 \$ 25.00
18 to 24 in. \$2.50 20.00

LEAD-PLANT—(See Amorpha)

LEIOPHYLLUM

Buxifolium (Box Sand Myrtle)
1 ft. Zone V. Pink-white in June. Neat compact evergreen bush. Acid, humus.
9 to 12 in. B&B \$ 6.50 \$ 55.00

Prostratum (Trailing Sand Myrtle)
6 inch. Spreading. Zone V. A dwarf replica of above. Blooms all summer. Clumps, 4-in. sq. \$ 6.50 \$ 50.00

LEPTODERMIS

Oblonga (No common name)
Charming 4 ft. shrub. Zone V. Purple flowers July to October.
15 to 18 in. \$1.50 \$13.50

LESPEDEZA (Bush Clover)

Formosa (Purple Bushclover)
3-4 ft. Zone (V)VI. Rosy-purple August to Sept. Sun. Very easily grown. Arching branches.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50

LEUCOTHOE

Catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe)
4 ft. Zone V. Evergreen with large leaves, bronzed and purpled in winter. Acid, humus, shade.
Photo Page 35
White, fragrant, May. Spectacular and showy.
* 9 to 12 in. \$ 8.00
*12 to 15 in. 10.00
* with ball \$ 4.50 27.50
12 to 18 in. B&B \$.85 8.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.30 12.50

LIBOCEDRUS

Decurrens (Incense Cedar)
Evergreen. Zone (V). Large tree to 100 ft. A dark green, rugged column. Damp climate.
* 8 to 12 in. \$.80 \$ 6.50

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Amurense (Amur Privet—“North”)
12 ft. Zone V. Almost fool-proof.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in. (branched) 9.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$ 4.00 35.00

Ibolum (Hybrid Privet)
10 ft. Zone IV. Hardy and compact. The best Privet hedge for the north.
*12 to 15 in. \$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 2.00 12.50

Ibota Regelianum (Regal Privet)
5 ft. Zone V. Horizontal branches.
12 to 18 in. \$ 3.50 \$ 30.00

Ovalifolium (California Privet)
15 ft. Zone (V). Kills back in severe winters. Also fool-proof to grow.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 2.25
2 to 3 ft. \$ 1.25 6.50

LILAC—(See Syringa)
LINDEN—(See Tilia)

LIQUIDAMBER

Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)
90 ft. Zone V. Leaf like maple and turns ablaze in autumn. Damp, heavy soil.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
6 to 8 ft. \$2.75 \$17.50 150.00

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Poplar)

Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)
150 ft. Zone V. Majestic giant, with yellowish tulips in June. Humus.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
*18 to 24 in. 5.00
* 2 to 3 ft. 6.00
* 3 to 4 ft. 9.00
6 to 8 ft. \$2.25 \$17.50 150.00

LOCUST, BLACK—(See Robinia)
LOCUST, HONEY—(See Gleditsia)
LOGANBERRY—(See page 39)

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

These shrubs and vines thrive in any garden soil. Very tolerant.

Bella albida (White Belle)
8 ft. Zone V. Bushy. White in June, and scarlet fruit in August.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.00
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 16.00

Fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle)
6 ft. Zone V. Yellow, fragrant, April; red berries, July. Semi-evergreen.
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 7.00
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 16.00
2 to 3 ft. \$ 3.50 25.00

Henryi (Evergreen Honeysuckle Vine)
20 ft. Vine. Zone (V). Reddish from June to July. Good, narrow, neat foliage.
* 2-in. pots \$ 3.00
* 1-yr. X \$ 24.00

Japonica Halleana (Japan Honeysuckle)
20 ft. Vine. Zone V. Quick cover for walls or ground. Fragrant, yellow, June.
* 6 to 12 in. S \$ 4.50
*12 to 18 in. X 8.50
2-yr. No. 1 \$.45 \$ 3.00 18.00

Korolkowi floribunda (Broad Blueleaf)
9 ft. Zone V. Intricate gray shrub. Pink in June, scarlet fruit in July.
* 1-yr. R.C. \$ 1.50 \$ 7.50
2 to 3 ft. \$.90 \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00

Morrowi (Morrow Bush Honeysuckle)
7 ft. Zone IV. Spreading, bushy. Cream in June, scarlet fruit in July.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.00

Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle)
30 ft. Vine. Zone V. Semi-evergreen. Scarlet trumpets all summer long.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
2-yr. No. 1 \$.50 \$ 4.00 30.00

—Magnifica (Everblooming)—Color of the trumpets more orange. Much freer to bloom. Fine. New.
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00
* 3-yr. X \$1.00 7.00 60.00

Syringantha Wolffii (Lilac Honeysuckle)
Zone V. 10 ft. Profuse fragrant flowers. Carmine in June. Red fruit Aug.
18 to 24 in. \$.60 \$ 5.50

Tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)
8 ft. Zone V. Bushy. Flower, June; red berry, July. Order: Red, White or Pink.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$ 4.00 30.00

LYCIUM (Matrimony Vine)

Chinense
12 ft. Sprawling shrub or vine. Zone V. Purple flower all summer; scarlet fruit all autumn.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00

MACLURA

Pomifera (Osage Orange)
50 ft. Zone (V). A tolerant, bushy hedge for the middle west.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 2.50
* 2 to 3 ft. 6.00

MAGNOLIA (Magnolia)	
Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)	
80 ft. Zone V. Handsome pyramid with yellowish flower, May; handsome red fruit September. Humus, manure.	
(Each (10) (100))	
* 6 to 9 in. S	\$ 9.00
* 3 to 4 ft. X	\$ 6.00 40.00
Conspicua (Yulan) (denudata)	
30 ft. Zone V. Huge, white, fragrant flowers in April. An aristocrat.	
*10-in. 1-yr. grafts	\$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00
12 to 18 in. B&B	1.75 16.50 150.00
Glaucia (Swamp Laurel) (Sweet Bay)	
16 ft. Zone V. Prefers moist, but tolerant. Semi-evergreen. White blooms scattered from June to August. Very fragrant. Dainty and delightful.	
* 8 to 15 in.	\$ 15.00
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 6.00 45.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50 10.00 65.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75 12.00 100.00
Kobus ("Thurberi")	
25 ft. Shrubby. Zone V. White in May. Hardy. Tolerant.	
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$2.00 \$16.00
Liliflora ("Purpurea", "Discolor")	
9 ft. Shrub. Zone (V)VI. Purple and white late May.	
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.10 \$ 8.50 \$ 70.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	1.60 13.00
Obovata ("hypoleuca")	
90 ft. Zone V. A handsomer, showier tree than tripetala.	
* 6 to 12 in. XX	\$.65 \$ 4.75 \$ 36.00
12 to 18 in. B&B	1.25 9.00
Parviflora	
25 ft. Zone (V)VI. White, fragrant in June-July. Very choice.	
*10 to 12 in. B&B	\$1.20 \$11.00 \$100.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	1.75 16.75 150.00
Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia)	
20 ft. Zone V. Late April show of large, pink blooms, white inside.	
A hybrid species, including small handsome varieties. Drain well.	
*10 to 12 in. B&B	\$1.00 \$ 9.00 \$ 80.00
15 to 21 in. B&B	1.50 12.50 120.00
21 to 30 in. B&B	2.50 22.50 200.00
30 to 36 in. B&B	2.50 25.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B	35.00
—lennei—May 1st, red outside. Striking.	
*10-in. 1-yr. grafts	\$1.00 \$ 9.50 \$ 85.00
12 to 18 in. B&B	1.35 12.50 120.00
24 to 30 in. B&B	2.75 26.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B	60.00
—nigra—May 15, dark purple cups.	
15 to 21 in. B&B	\$1.50 \$13.50 \$120.00
21 to 30 in. B&B	2.50 22.50 200.00
30 to 36 in. B&B	3.50 30.00
Stellata (Star Magnolia)	
12 ft. Zone (V). Early April sees ribbony, white, fragrant blooms.	
*12 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.35 \$13.00 \$120.00
15 to 21 in. B&B	2.25 21.50 200.00
21 to 24 in. B&B	2.75 26.00 250.00
—rosea—form colored soft pink.	
*12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.80 \$16.50 \$150.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	2.50 22.50 200.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	3.00 27.50 260.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	4.50 42.50
Tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia)	
40 ft. Zone V. Huge, 2-foot leaf, 10-inch white blooms, May. Damp.	
*12 to 18 in.	\$ 3.00 \$ 12.50
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00 15.00 80.00
MAHONIA (Holly-grape)	
Aquifolium (Oregon Holly-grape)	
5 ft. Zone V. Holly-like evergreen leaf. Yellow in May, purplish "grape" in August. Dry, part shade. One fault is its irregular, loose growth.	
* 4 to 6 in.	\$ 6.50
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.35 \$12.00 100.00

MAIDENHAIR TREE —(See Ginkgo)	
MALUS (Flowering Crabs)	
Bushy trees very easy to grow. All bloom in May. Under 4 ft., these are quickly, easily transplanted.	
Rapid, coarse growers. (See also page 40).	
Arnoldiana — 15 ft. Zone IV. Rosy-white.	
(Each (10) (100))	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00 17.00
Atrosanguinea—15 ft. Zone V. Shapely show of carmine.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.00 \$ 60.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.75 12.50 90.00
Baccata—40 ft. Zone II. Profuse white.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
Baccata Mandshurica—15 ft. Zone I. Fragrant, large white. Red crabs.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.00 16.00
Coronaria—20 ft. Zone IV. June, fragrant blush.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.40 \$13.00 \$120.00
Dawsoniana—20 ft. Zone IV. White.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
Eleyi—20 ft. Zone IV. Profuse red flowers, red leaves.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.80 16.00
Floribunda—20 ft. Zone V. Pink, opening white. Very profuse.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50 \$12.50 \$100.00
—purpurea—Purple leaf form.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50 \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.00 15.00
Halliana parkmanni—15 ft. Zone V. Picturesque double rosy-red. Slow.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00 \$20.00
Hopa—15 ft. Zone IV. Pink bloom, red crabs, remarkable tree.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50 \$13.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.80 16.00 \$150.00
Ionensis plena (Bechtel)—15 ft. Zone III. June. Fragrant pink.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50 \$13.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.00 20.00
Niedzwetzkyana (Redvein)—15 ft. Zone III. Reddish flower, leaf, fruit.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 90.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.00 15.00
Prunifolia rinki—18 ft. Zone IV. Storm of snow, red-yellow crabs hang late.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25 \$11.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00 17.00
Robusta—20 ft. Zone III. Early, white, fragrant. Red fruit.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25 \$11.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00 17.00
Sargentii—6 ft. dwarf. Zone V. Late show of white. Red berries hang bright all winter.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.25 20.00
Scheideckeri—15 ft. Zone V. Early, profuse, bright rose. Pyramidal shape.	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50 \$10.00 \$ 80.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.75 12.50 95.00
Spectabilis—20 ft. Zone V. Fragrant blush pink. Showy. Pyramidal.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00 \$ 7.50
Zumi—15 ft. pyramid. Zone III. Late, Pink open white. Red fruit.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.65 \$ 6.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00 7.50

Special:
1 yr. field grafts on all above.
\$3.25 per 10; \$27.50 per 100.

MAPLE —(See Acer)	
MATRIMONY VINE —(See Lyceum)	
MAYFLOWER —(See Epigea)	
MIMOSA —(See Albizzia)	
MOCK-ORANGE —(See Philadelphus)	
MORUS (Mulberry)	
Alba (Russian Mulberry) (Also p. 39)	
30 ft. Zone IV. Round-topped tree. Fruit, white to purple, edible.	
(Each (10) (100))	
*18 to 24 in.	\$ 4.00
* 3 to 4 ft.	8.00
MULBERRY (Morus)	
MULBERRY, FRENCH (Callicarpa)	
MYRICA	
Carolinensis (Bayberry)	
6 ft. Zone IV. A shapely rounded bush. Good foliage. Barren, sandy soils—seashore—dry banks. Spicy foliage, gray, waxy berries for birds.	
* 6 to 12 in.	\$ 3.50 \$ 12.00
12 to 18 in.	\$.80 6.00 50.00
MYRTLE —(See Vinca)	
MYRTLE, SAND —(See Leiophyllum)	
NANNY-BERRY (Viburnum Lentago)	
NINE-BARK (Spiraea opulifolia)	
NYSSA (Sour Gum)	
Sylvatica (Tupelo)	
60 ft. Zone IV. Interlaced, drooping. Early autumn color. Moist. Hard to transplant.	
*12 to 18 in.	\$ 5.00
* 2 to 3 ft. X	10.00
OAK —(See Quercus)	
OLIVE, RUUSSIAN (Eleagnus)	
OSAGE ORANGE —(See Maclura)	
OSMANTHUS	
Aquifolium (Holly-leaf Osmanthus)	
Evergreen to 12 ft. but very slow. Zone VI. Looks like a holly. Humus.	
* 2¼-in. pots	\$ 2.75 \$ 20.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.50 10.00 80.00
OXYDENDRON (Sourwood)	
Arboreum (Sorrel Tree)	
30 ft. Zone V. Peach-leaves turn red in autumn. Long clusters of white in July and August. Acid.	
Beautiful native, associates with Azaleas and Rhododendron.	
*12 to 18 in. S	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	\$1.75 \$15.00 140.00
PACHISTIMA	
Canbyi	
Evergreen clump, 9-inch. Zone V. Wonderful rock plant. Moist.	
4 to 6 in.	\$.60 \$ 4.50 \$ 42.00
6 to 8 in.	.75 6.50 60.00
PACHYSANDRA (Japanese Spurge)	
Terminalis	
Evergreen, fast spreading low plant. Shade. Tolerant in poor soil. Zone V. Plant 3 to 1 square ft. The best ground cover in shade.	
* 1-yr. light	\$ 5.50
2-yr. X	\$ 1.50 10.00
3-yr. X	2.25 14.00
PAGODA TREE —(See Sophora)	
PARTHENOCISSUS (Ampelopsis)	
PAWPAW (Asimina)	
PEA TREE —(See Caragana)	
PEACH (Amygdalus) (also page 40)	
PEAR —(See Fruits, page 40)	
PEARLBUSH —(See Exochorda)	
PECAN —(See page 42)	
PEPPERBUSH —(See Clethra)	
PERENNIALS —(pages 44 to 49)	
PERIWINKLE —(See Vinca)	
PERSIMMON —(See page 43)	

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

PHELLODENDRON (Cork Tree)

Amurense (Amur Cork Tree)
40 ft. Zone IV. Handsome, tolerant
small shade tree. (Each) (10) (100)
* 2 to 3 ft. X \$ 13.50
* 4 to 5 ft. X \$ 4.50 32.50

PHILADELPHUS
("Syringa") (Mock-Orange)

Coronarius (Sweet Syringa)
9 ft. Zone IV. White in June. Very
fragrant. Needs lime.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$ 3.50 25.00

Grandiflorus (Scentless Mock Orange)
9 ft. Zone V. Large white blooms. June
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet ... \$.45 \$ 3.50 20.00

Lemoine Hybrids:
All bloom heavily in June.

—Atlas, Zone V. 6 ft. Huge, single,
milk-white flower. New.
* 3-in. pots \$ 5.00 \$ 40.00
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 10.00

—Banniere. Zone V. 4 ft. Very early,
graceful dwarf. Large white.
4 ft. \$1.00 \$ 7.50

—Glacier. Zone V. 5 ft. Gorgeous.
2 to 3 ft.....\$.50 \$ 4.50

—Mt. Blanc, 4 ft. Zone V. A dwarf that
dazzles with white in June. Lime.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 3.50 30.00

—Pyramidalis. Zone V. 6 ft. slender
pyramid. Profuse bloomer.
3 to 4 ft. \$.90 \$ 7.50

—Virginal, 8 ft. Zone V. Double, frag-
rant, translucent white blooms load the
bush in June. Then more sparsely
through summer. Lime.
* 8 to 12 in. \$ 12.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.60 \$ 5.50 60.00
3 to 4 ft.75 7.25 60.00

PHOTINIA (Christmas Berry)

Villosa
20 ft. Shrub. Zone V. Drain, sun. White
in May. Showy red fruit. Birds love it.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 6.50
3 to 4 ft. \$.90 \$ 6.00 50.00

PHYSOCARPOS (Spiraea opulifolia)

PIERIS (Andromeda) Evergreen

Two of the most beautiful broadleaf
evergreens in existence.

Floribunda (Mountain Fetterbush)
4 ft. Zone V. Evergreen, close-set
mound. Upright clusters of wax-
white flowers in May. Acid, hu-
mus, half shade. Good native
dwarf.
Photo
Page
35
* 3 to 6 in. X \$ 2.00 \$ 13.00
* 8 to 10 in. X 20.00
10 to 12 in. \$.80 7.00 60.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 2.00 18.00 150.00

Japonica (Japanese Andromeda)
6 ft. Zone (V). Evergreen, upright
shrub, with drooping wax-white
bells in plumes, May. June
growth is rosy-wine, mature leaf
light green. Hardy aristocrat. Acid.
Photo
Page
18
* 2-in. pots \$ 2.10 \$ 15.00
* 4 to 6 in. X 16.50
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.00 8.00 75.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 1.50 15.00

Picea (Spruce)

PHOTOS
PAGE 27

HARDY and tolerant evergreens—easily grown. Usually prefer moist,
rich soil, being shallow rooted. Range from black to yellow to
silver, from two feet dwarfs to hundred foot, tapering giants.

Alcockiana (Bicolor) (Alcock Spruce)
70 ft. Zone IV. Broad pyramid with
white stripes on dark needles.
(Each) (10) (100)
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00

Canadensis (Alba) (White Spruce)
80 ft. Zone I. Quick growing and
shapely. In the north-east generally
more satisfactory than Norway for
forest planting.
* 2-yr. S
6 to 8 in. \$ 5.00
* 6 to 12 in. XX 8.50
* 8 to 15 in. XX 12.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00 80.00

—albertiana (Black Hills) — 120 ft.
Zone III. Better suited to dry climates
than White. Spruce. A majestic, bushy
pyramid.
* 4 to 6 in. \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00 100.00

—conica (Dwarf Alberta)—Miniature in
height and leaf. 6 ft. Zone III. Tiny and
slow. Probably the best true dwarf
conifer.
* 6 to 8 in. XX \$ 30.00
* 6 to 8 in. B&B \$.85 \$ 7.50 \$ 65.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 2.00 15.00 120.00
18 to 25 in. B&B 4.50
24 to 30 in. B&B 5.50 50.00

Englemanni (Englemann Spruce)
75 ft. Zone I. Wonderful native. Varies
from green to steel blue. Dense and
shapely. Heavy soil.
15 to 18 in. B&B \$10.00 \$ 80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 12.50 90.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B \$5.00 45.00

Excelsa (P. Abies) (Norway Spruce)
80 ft. Zone II. A dark green, drooping
pyramid. Shallow roots enable plant-
ing on thin soils. Enormously popular
for quick growth. Used in forests, land-
scapes and for Christmas trees.
* 6 to 10 in. S \$ 4.50
* 6 to 10 in. X 7.00
* 8 to 14 in. XX 17.00
*15 to 18 in. B&B 30.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B \$1.40 \$10.00 80.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B 2.00 15.00 135.00

—aurea (Golden) — Rather uncommon
and a good yellow. Part shade.
12 to 15 in. \$1.60 \$15.00

—gregoriana (Gregory) — 2 ft. Tiny
needles on a pale green mound.
12 to 15 in. B&B \$4.00

—maxwelli (Maxwell) — 2 ft. Greener,
and more spreading.
* 4 to 6 in. X ... \$.50 \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00

—nidiformis (Bird Nest) — 3 ft. Gro-
tesque rock-garden dwarf.
* 6 to 8 in. XX \$ 36.00
4 to 6 in. B&B \$.90 \$ 7.50
6 to 8 in. B&B 1.25 11.00

—pygmaea (Pygmy) — 3 ft. Compact
small upright, irregular pyramid.
(Each) (10) (100)
6 to 8 in. B&B \$1.50 \$13.50
10 to 12 in. B&B 2.50 22.00

Glauca Conica—(See Canadensis
conica)

Hondoensis (Hondo Spruce)
90 ft. Zone V. Spreading branches.
Dull blue-green needles.
* 6 to 12 in. X \$ 9.50
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00 100.00

Koyamai (Koyamai Spruce)
50 ft. Zone V. Dignified from babyhood.
A narrow pyramid with white stripes
on dark needles.
* 8 to 10 in. \$ 7.00

Omorika (Serbian Spruce)
90 ft. Zone IV. Dense narrow pyramid.
Slow growth. One of the best. Moist
soil.
* 8 to 10 in. X ... \$ 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.50 \$15.00 120.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 1.75 16.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.25 20.00

Orientalis (Oriental Spruce)
80 ft. Zone IV. Slow, compact, grace-
ful. Humus. Dark needles.
* 6 to 8 in. S \$ 80.00
9 to 12 in. XX 40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$2.50 \$20.00

Polita (Tigertail Spruce)
60 ft. Zone V. Graceful pyramid. Stiff,
spiny needles with soft yellow growth
in spring. Moist.
* 3 yr. X \$ 2.00 \$ 15.00
12 to 18 in. B&B \$2.00 17.00 150.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.75 25.00 200.00

Pungens (Colorado Spruce)
80 ft. Zone I. Best spruce for dry cli-
mates. Very tolerant. Varies from
green to silver, as offered here, except
larger (B&B) sizes which have been
selected.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 8.50
* 8 to 10 in. X 12.50
*10 to 18 in. X ... 17.00
18 to 24 in. XX (green) 30.00

—Selected Blue
18 to 24 in. B&B \$2.25 \$20.00 \$190.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B 4.50 40.00 285.00

—Kosteri (Koster Blue)—A form of
uniform silver sheen.
* 6 to 12 in. grafts \$1.20 \$10.00 \$ 95.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 2.25 20.00 195.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.75 25.00 225.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B 4.00 35.00 330.00
3 to 3½ ft. B&B 7.50 60.00 550.00

—Moerheimi (Moerheim Blue). Another
grafted form. New. Slightly better.
* 4 to 6 in. \$ 9.00 \$ 70.00
8 to 10 in. B&B \$1.50 14.00 120.00
10 to 12 in. B&B 1.95 18.00 170.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 3.50 30.00 270.00

Rubra (Red Spruce)
100 ft. Zone I. Narrow pyramid. Needs
cool, moist soil.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 12.00

Prices except for B&B sizes include cost of packing.

Pinus (Pines)

PHOTOS
PAGE 27

HERE are the evergreens for wind and exposure—also for natural effects. They all prefer good drainage, sun, normal soil (exceptions are noted in descriptions). There are huge, spreading trees and neat, dwarf bushes.

Ayacahuite (Mexican White Pine)
60 ft. Zone V. Green leaves dangle like P. Excelsa. Huge cones.
(Each) (10) (100)
*10 to 12 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00

Banksiana (Jack Pine)
60 ft. Zone I. Broad tree with short and twisted needles. Dry, sandy soil.
* 4 to 9 in. X \$ 7.50

Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)
30 ft. Zone IV. Slow. Dense pyramid. A fine small specimen tree.
* 8 to 10 in.\$1.10 \$10.00 \$ 95.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 2.00 20.00

Densiflora (Japan Red Pine)
90 ft. Zone IV. Broad irregular head. Good near sea-shore.
* 6 to 12 in. \$ 3.50
*12 to 18 in. 7.00

—umbraculifera (Japan Table Pine)—
8 ft. Zone IV. Slow and dwarf. Also called "Tanyosho."
* 8 to 10 in. grafts.... \$ 8.50 \$ 60.00
24 to 24 in. B&B \$2.50 20.00

Excelsa (Himalayan Pine)
100 ft. Zone (V). Large and handsome. Big drooping needles.
Prices on request.

Flexilis (Limber Pine)
50 ft. Zone V. Narrow pyramid while young.
* 4 to 6 in. \$ 8.00
24 to 30 in. B&B \$2.25 \$20.00

Koreana (Korean Pine)
50 ft. Zone III. Slow and dense. Handsome.
2 to 3 ft. B&B \$2.50 \$22.00

Montana (Mountain Pine)
5 to 25 ft. Zone II. A picturesque bushy mound.
* 6 to 8 in. \$ 9.00

—mughus (Mugho)—Best known form. Broad, low, bushy. Grown from seed, but larger sizes carefully selected low and compact.
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 8.00
* 8 to 12 in. XX \$ 32.00
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 \$12.00 \$ 80.00
18 in. B&B spread 2.25 18.00

Nigra (Austriaca) (Austrian Pine)
70 ft. Zone IV. Compact for a large tree. Neat. Likes lime. Seashore, but not on the water.
* 8 to 12 in. S \$ 7.00
* 8 to 10 in. X 8.50
18 to 24 in. B&B \$1.50 \$12.00 100.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B 17.00 140.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B 3.00 22.00 180.00

Parviflora glauca (Japan Silver Pine)
20 ft. Zone V. Small spreading bush with blue, twisted needles. Rare.
2 to 2½ ft. B&B \$2.50 \$22.50

Ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine)
120 ft. Zone V. Huge tapered pyramid.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 8 in. X \$ 7.00
*18 to 24 in. X \$ 25.00

Resinosa (Red or Norway Pine)
80 ft. Zone I. A fine native with long dark needles and spreading habit. Very easily grown. Few insect pests. Most popular.
* 3 to 5 in. X \$ 3.50
* 5 to 10 in. X 7.50
* 9 to 12 in. 12.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B \$2.50 \$20.00 150.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B 3.00 25.00 200.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B 4.00 37.50 300.00

Rigida (Pitch Pine)
60 ft. Zone IV. Dry, rocky soil. Irregular.
* 5 to 10 in. \$ 4.50

Strobus (White Pine)
90 ft. Zone IV. The noblest native evergreen. Prefers rich soil. Light green needles, soft and dense. Subject to special interstate quarantines. We have growers in a dozen states and can ship almost anywhere but prices vary. Therefore we will quote prices on request. Let us know what size you want.

—fastigiata (Pyramidal)—Small narrow form with ascending branches. Zone IV.
* 6-in. grafts\$1.00 \$ 9.00 \$ 70.00
12 to 18 in. B&B 1.25 11.00 100.00

—nana (Dwarf White)—6 ft. Zone IV. A neat round dwarf. Very dense.
* 6 to 8 in. grafts\$1.10 \$10.00 \$ 90.00
8 to 10 in. B&B 1.35 12.00

Sylvestris (Scots Pine)
90 ft. Zone I. Large, stately tree. Useful for sandy, barren soils, but grows well in gardens. Prefers acid. Popular in small sizes for forest plantings.
* 5 to 10 in. S \$ 2.50
* 3 to 7 in. X 5.50
* 8 to 15 in. X 7.00
*12 to 18 in. XX 11.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B \$3.00 \$20.00 180.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B 4.00 25.00 200.00

—rigensis (Riga Scots Pine)—A much superior variety, with straight clean trunk.
* 6 to 12 in. S \$ 6.50
*12 to 12 in. S 7.50

—wateriana (Silver Dwarf)—10 ft. Zone II. Dense, dwarf column. Blue.
* 4-in. 1-yr grafts \$.90 \$ 8.50 \$ 70.00
* 6-in. 2-yr. grafts 1.25 11.50 100.00

Thunbergii (Japan Black Pine)
70 ft. Zone IV. The picturesque pine you see in Japanese prints. Most valuable Pine for seashore planting. Can be set in sandy soil near spray.
* 6 to 8 in. S \$ 5.50
* 8 to 12 in. S 8.00
*15 to 18 in. XX 33.00

PINXTER BLOOM (Azalea nudiflora)
PLANE-TREE (Platanus)

PLATANUS (Plane Tree)
Occidentalis (Sycamore) (Buttonwood)
120 ft. Zone IV. Giant, dignified native shade tree. Tolerant, but prefers moist, humus. Patchy bark.
(Each) (10) (100)
*18 to 24 in. \$ 5.00
4 to 5 ft. X 35.00
6 to 8 ft. \$11.00 100.00

"Orientalis" (Acerifolia) (Plane)
90 ft. Zone (V)VI. A confusion of names, but Oriental Plane in this country means the hybrid London Plane Tree—about the best resister of city conditions there is.
Photo Page 10
*12 to 18 in. \$ 12.00
5 to 6 ft. \$10.00 90.00
8 to 10 ft.\$2.00 16.00
10 to 12 ft. 2.50 22.00

PLUM—(See Prunus) (See page 40)
POPLAR, TREE—(See Populus)
POPLAR, TULIP (Liriodendron)

POPULUS (Poplar)
Bolleana (Bolleana Poplar)
40 ft. Zone III. Narrow column, hardy and disease-free. Better than Lombardy. Green leaf, white beneath.
* 4 to 5 ft. S \$ 15.00
6 to 8 ft.\$2.00 \$15.00 140.00

Eugenei (Carolina Poplar)
50 ft. Zone I. Quick grower, but too rank in habit for garden or city.
* 3 to 4 ft. \$ 7.50
6 to 8 ft. \$ 4.50 40.00

Nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar)
60 ft. Zone I. Quick column. Popular, but prone to disease, so that old specimens are rare. Very tolerant and a handsome tree.
Photo Page 51
*18 to 24 in. \$ 4.50
* 3 to 4 ft. 7.00
4 to 5 ft. 20.00
5 to 6 ft.\$.70 \$ 5.50 45.00
6 to 8 ft. 1.00 8.00 50.00

Tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)
90 ft. Zone I. Perpetually moving leaves. Forest tree only. Stately.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 6.50
6 to 8 ft. \$ 5.00 35.00

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)
Fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil)
4 ft. Shrubby. Zone I. Handsome and dense. Yellow show in June and sparsely all summer to Aug. Grows most anywhere.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00
18 to 24 in.\$.70 \$ 5.50 40.00
—purdomi (Purdom's)—Smaller, silvery leaves. Light yellow flowers.
3-in. pots\$.60 \$ 5.00
5-in. pots 1.25 10.00
—parvifolia—Deep yellow blooms.
3-in. pots\$.60 \$ 5.00
—veitchii (Veitch's) — Pure white variety.
3-in. pots\$.60 \$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft.80 6.50

Tridentata (Wine-leaf Cinquefoil)
8 in. Dwarf. Zone III. Beautiful evergreen for rock-garden. White June-July.
Clumps \$ 3.00 \$ 17.00

PRIVET—(See Ligustrum)

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.



TWO FINE DWARF EVERGREENS
(above) *Juniperus Pfitzer*
(below) *Pinus Montana mugho*



Picture Guide to the Evergreens

For Pictures: These four pages.
Descriptions: Pages 11 to 37.

On the following four pages appear photographs of the best of the coniferous evergreens in horticulture. A close study will permit you to select the evergreen you want for any purpose whatsoever. Further description and detail appears alphabetically on pages 11 to 37.

LIST OF CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

(Hardy in Northern U. S. A.)

ABIES—The Firs. Tall, stately trees. Many species.

CEDRUS—True Cedars. Three species.

CEPHALOTAXUS—The Plum-Yew. Bushy and dwarf. Uncommon. Slow.

CHAMAECYPARIS—"Retinospora" or Japanese Cypress. Many species.

CYRPTOMERIA—One species. Unique.

JUNIPERUS—The Junipers. Many species, including dwarfs.

LIBOCEDRUS—The Incense Cedar.

PICEA—The Spruces. Many species. Both large trees and dwarfs.

PINUS—The Pines. Many species. Both large trees and dwarfs.

PSEUDOTSUGA—The Douglas Fir.

SCIADOPITYS—Umbrella Pine. One odd, slow species.

TAXUS—The Yews. Four hardy species, many varieties.

THUJA—The Arborvitae. Many dwarf forms; two main species.

TSUGA—The Hemlock. Now several species and varieties.

FURTHER EVERGREEN INFORMATION

1. Only coniferous evergreens are on these 4 pages. For broad-leaves we refer you to pages 17 and 18.

2. Some conifers are not evergreen. See general list under "LARIX" and "TAXODIUM."

3. Evergreens for special purposes, such as reforestation, Christmas Tree plantations, young grafted plants for the Nursery—pages 6 to 8.

4. Evergreen Hedges—pages 50 and 51.

5. Color in Evergreens—table on page 52.

KELSEY BERRY-BUSH YEW

Berries and leaf



Taxus media Kelsey Dwarf
—more berries than any other Yew.

UNUSUAL EVERGREENS



- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis</i> | 4. <i>Chamaecyparis squarrosa veitchii</i> | 7. <i>Cryptomeria Lobbi</i> | 10. <i>Cedrus Libani</i> |
| 2. <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> | 5. <i>Chamaecyparis filifera</i> | 8. Hedge of <i>Chamaecyparis phumosa</i> | 11. <i>Cedrus deodara</i> |
| 3. <i>Chamaecyparis plumosa</i> | 6. <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> | 9. <i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i> | 12. <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa nana</i> |



A pair of fine *Abies Concolor*. Note the even silver, whitish color, yet soft texture.

(background) Three old Nikko Firs

Pseudotsuga taxifolia. The Douglas Fir. Quick growing and very ornamental. A fine evergreen.

Abies Veitchii—photo of an 8-foot specimen. Exceedingly rich color.

Sargent's Weeping Hemlock (See under *Tsuga*). One of the finest dwarfs, though it requires room to spread.

Hemlock—our native *Tsuga canadensis*. Rivals the Japanese Yew for the honor of the most valuable and beautiful evergreen that can be grown in America.

Nikko Fir (See *Abies*). Of classic and stately beauty. Dark, striking.



THE JUNIPERS—(See alphabetical list—pages 11 to 37 under *Juniperus*)

1. *Virginiana Keteleeri*
2. *squamata Meyeri*
3. *sabina*
4. *communis depressa plumosa*
5. *chinensis Sargentii*

6. *sabina tamariscifolia*
7. *excelsa stricta*
8. *chinensis hibernica*
9. *procumbens*
10. *communis depressa*

11. *virginiana Kosteri*
12. *virginiana*
13. *chinensis (type)*
14. *chinensis pyramidalis*
15. *chinensis Pfitzeriana*



THE PINES—(See “PINUS” in the alphabetical listing—pages 11 to 37)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ancient White Pine | 5. Excelsa (Bhotan or Himalaya) | 9. Table Pine (Tanyosho) | 12. Mugho Pine |
| 2. Red Pine (<i>resinosa</i>) | 6. <i>Pinus cembra</i> | 10. <i>Pinus strobus nana</i> | 13. Scots Pine |
| 3, 4. White Pine planting | 7. Austrian Pine | 11. <i>Pinus strobus</i> | 14. Red Pine (<i>Resinosa</i>) |
| 8. Japan Red (<i>densiflora</i>) | | | |



THE SPRUCES—(See “PICEA” in the alphabetical listing—pages 11 to 37)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Engelmann Spruce | 3. White Spruce | 5. Pygmy Spruce | 7. (Dwarf) Alberta Spruce | 9. Colorado and Koster Spruce |
| 2. Omorika Spruce | 4. (Dwarf) Gregoriana | 6. Norway Spruce | 8. (Dwarf) Maxwell's Spruce | |



TAXUS—The Yews

Taxus cuspidata upright (*capitata*)—the natural form of this species. The Japanese Yew is probably the finest evergreen for all purposes.

A hedge of *Cuspidata* (upright)

Very old *T. cuspidata nana*

Two small Hick's Yew. Upright, dense.

Spreading *Taxus cuspidata* (3-4 ft.)

American Yew (*Canadensis*)

Two old Irish Yew (top right)

Taxus cuspidata

Taxus intermedia
Good low bush

English Yew. *T. baccata*. Not quite hardy.

T. pyramidalis
Unique.

T. cuspidata nana
A small plant.

T. baccata repandens. Hardy dwarf.



THUJA—The Arborvitae (See under "THUJA" in alphabetical list—pages 11 to 37)

1. Rosenthal's
2. *Orientalis*
3. Tom Thumb Arborvitae

4. *Orientalis aurea nana*
5. Hovey's Arborvitae
6. *Warreana* (Siberian)

7. Pyramidal Arborvitae
8. Globe Arborvitae
9. Golden Tip Arborvitae
10. The type—*Thuja occidentalis*

11. Vervean's Arborvitae
12. "Little Gem" (dwarf)
13. Douglas' Arborvitae

Prunus—Flowering Almond, Plum, Cherry

Apricot

(See also pages 40, 41)

THESE, with the Flowering Peach (*Amygdalus*) and the Flowering Crabs (*Malus*) comprise those fruits propagated for their show of bloom. From April through May they are unbelievably floriferous—mountains of flowers! All are tolerant and grow almost anywhere. Best results:—Sun, drain.

ALMONDS

Glandulosa (Flowering Almond)			
5 ft. Double pink, April. Zone V.			
(Each) (10) (100)			
*12 to 18 in. X	.....	\$ 16.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$.85 \$ 7.00	50.00

PLUMS

Americana (Native Plum)			
40 ft. Zone IV. White flowers. Used as understock. Bird food.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 5.00	
Cerasifera (Myrobalan Plum)			
25 ft. Zone V. White in May.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 5.00	
—Pissardii (Purple-leaf)—15 ft. form			
<i>Photo</i> with pink flowers in May. Strong pink-purple foliage, dulls in summer. A fine small lawn tree.			
<i>Page</i> 52			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ 8.00 \$ 60.00	
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$1.25 10.00	.....
—Othello—A better Pissardi. New.			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$1.50 \$ 9.50	.....
Maritima (Beach Plum)			
6 ft. Zone IV. Straggling, white flowers, edible fruit. Grows in salt spray on sea-shore.			
* 6 to 12 in.	.....	\$ 9.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.....	5.00	30.00

Triloba plena (Double-flowering)			
15 ft. Zone V. Pink double flowers and very early.			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$1.25 \$10.00	\$ 80.00

CHERRIES

Avium (Mazzard)			
60 ft. Zone IV. Showy white, May. Birds love the fruit.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 4.50	
Laurocerasus—(See Laurocerasus)			
Padus (Bird Cherry)			
50 ft. Zone III. Long white clusters in May. Black fruit for birds.			
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$1.50 \$13.00	\$100.00
Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry)			
30 ft. Zone II. White, May; red fruit July. Excellent bird attraction.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 1.50 \$ 7.50	

Rhexi plena (Double Sour Cherry)			
30 ft. Zone V. Double white, showy blooms in May.			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$2.00 \$16.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.....	2.25 19.50	.....
Serotina (Black Cherry)			
80 ft. Zone V. Fine timber, like Mahogany. Heavy soil forest tree.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 7.50	
Virginiana (Choke Cherry)			
30 ft. Zone I. Red fruit for birds in summer.			
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	

“JAPANESE” CHERRIES

Lannesiana Erecta (Amanagawa)			
20 ft. Zone (V)VI. Erect narrow column covered with blush-pink double flowers late May. Unique and beautiful.			
<i>Photo</i> <i>Page</i> 10			
(Each) (10) (100)			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$2.25 \$17.50	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	3.25 26.00	.....

Serrulata (Oriental Cherry)			
65 ft. Zone V. Handsome tree. Brown bark. White blooms, May. Many beautiful varieties below.			
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$2.50 \$20.00	.....
—Fugenzo (Kofugen) (Veitch) — The latest. Large double pink. Spreading.			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2.00 \$14.50	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.25 19.50	.....
—Kwanzan (Seki-yama) — About the darkest pink — almost old rose.			
<i>Photo</i> Fully double, large flowers.			
<i>Page</i> 9			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2.00 \$15.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.25 19.00	.....
—Mt. Fuji (Shirotae)—The best double white. Profuse. 30 ft. tree.			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2.25 \$20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.75 22.00	.....
—Paul Wohlert (New)—Red to deep pink. Semi-double.			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2.50 \$20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.75 25.00	.....

Sieboldi (Naden)			
25 ft. Zone V. Clusters of pink-white blooms. Very showy.			
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2.00 \$20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.....	2.50 25.00	.....
Subhirtella (Higan Cherry)			
—Beni-higan — 50 ft. Zone V. Few branches, many pink blooms.			
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$2.50 \$25.00	.....
—pendula (Weeping Cherry) — 20 ft.			
<i>Photo</i> Zone V. Delicate hanging branches loaded with pink in late April. Splendid and unusual specimen.			
<i>Page</i> 9			
5 ft., 1-yr. heads	\$3.50	\$30.00	.....
5 ft., 2-yr. heads	4.00	35.00	.....

Yedoensis (Yoshino Cherry)			
50 ft. Zone V. Pink, fragrant, May. This is the kind at Washington, D. C.			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$1.50 \$12.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.....	1.85 14.50	.....

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir)

Douglasi			
70 ft. Zone IV. Evergreen tree. Shapely, handsome, popular pyramid. Prefers rich soil, but tolerant.			
<i>Photo</i> Good in garden or forest. The best of all “Christmas tree” shaped evergreens.			
<i>Page</i> 26			
* 3 to 5 in. X	.....	\$ 5.50	
* 5 to 10 in. X	.....	7.00	
* 8 to 15 in. XX	.....	17.00	
*12 to 15 in. XX	.....	38.00	
*15 to 18 in. XX	.....	50.00	
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$1.50	\$10.00	90.00
(Larger sizes quoted on request)			

PUERARIA (Kudzu Vine)

Thunbergiana—Zone (VI).			
A rank-growing vine. Kills to ground in north, but roots not damaged. Splendid bank-holder. Roots provide nitrogen, hence grows in barren soil.			
(Each) (10) (100)			
* 1-yr. S	.....	\$ 5.00	
2-yr.	.....	12.50	

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)

Lalandi (Laland Firethorn)			
Evergreen shrub to 15 ft. Zone VI. A fuzz of white in May and then orange-red berries in profusion, lasting to January. Drain, lime.			
<i>Photo</i> <i>Page</i> 17			
* 3-in. pots	.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
* 8 to 10 in. X	...	\$.55 3.50	22.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	.75	5.50	40.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	.95	6.50	50.00
2 ft. B&B	1.25	10.00	80.00

PYRUS—(See Malus) (also page 41)

QUERCUS (Oak)

Alba (White Oak)			
90 ft. Zone IV. Noble, spreading tree.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	
4 to 6 ft.	.....	\$ 7.50 60.00	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$2.50 14.50	100.00
Bicolor (Swamp White Oak)			
60 ft. Zone III. Narrow head. Moist.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	
*18 to 24 in.	.....	8.00	

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)			
75 ft. Zone IV. Round, open head. Dense, handsome. Leaves color in autumn.			
* 6 to 10 in.	.....	\$ 6.50	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$3.50 \$30.00	290.00
Macrocarpa (Burr Oak)			
75 ft. Zone I. Pyramid. Handsome.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$3.95 \$37.50	.....

Nigra (Black or Water Oak)			
75 ft. Zone VI. Avenue tree. Pyramid.			
*12 to 15 in.	.....	\$ 6.50	
Palustris (Pin Oak)			
90 ft. Zone V. Good in damp or dry soil. A fine street tree. The only oak that can really be called fast-growing.			
<i>Photo</i> <i>Page</i> 11			
* 6 to 12 in.	.....	\$ 5.50	
*12 to 18 in.	.....	6.50	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$2.25 \$19.00	150.00
8 to 10 ft.	.....	2.75 25.00	210.00

Robur (English Oak)			
80 ft. Zone V. Short stem. Spreads.			
* 3 to 4 ft. S	.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 15.00	
—fastigiata—Densely clothed pyramid.			
*12 to 18 in. grafts	\$1.25	\$ 9.00	.....
Rubra (Common Red Oak)			
60 ft. Zone IV. Rapid growth. Heavy branches. Likes clay. Handsome.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.50	
4 to 6 ft.	.....	\$ 8.00 50.00	
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$2.50 15.00	100.00

QUINCE—(See page 41)
RASPBERRY—(See page 39)
RED-BUD—(See Cercis)
RETINOSPORA—(See Chamaecyparis)

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

Cathartica			
15 ft. Zone I. Fine, bushy, dense, thorny hedge. Very hardy.			
*12 to 15 in.	.....	\$ 5.00	
Frangula			
15 ft. Zone I. Like above, but add shiny leaves and in August a load of red-purple fruit.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

RHODODENDRON (See also "AZALEAS")

Evergreen shrubs with fine foliage and gorgeous colors. Range in size from dwarfs to giants; Bloom from May to July; All colors.

Brachycarpum
12-foot shrub. Blush pink in June. Heavy, good foliage.
6 to 8 in. (Each) (10) (100)
hvy. plants ..\$1.00
10 to 12 in. 2.00

Carolina
Zone V. 8 to 10 ft. Fine native with light to deep pink bloom in May.
*See top of 3rd column.
12 to 18 in. B&B \$1.00 \$ 7.50 \$ 60.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 1.50 12.00 95.00

Catawbiense
Zone V. 6 to 8 feet. Compact, rosy purple bloom in June.
*See top of 3rd column.
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 3.00 27.50 \$250.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B 5.50 50.00

Chrysanthum
Foot-high dwarf, with pale yellow flowers in May. Zone IV.
4 to 6 in.\$1.00

Decatros Hybrids (Decorum Atrosang.)
Large fragrant pink blooms in June. A new race. Zone VI. Free-flowering.
12 to 18 in.\$2.00

Fortunei
12 ft. shrub with fragrant rosy blooms in May and June. Zone VI.
6 to 12 in.\$1.00
12 to 18 in. 2.00

Keiskei
Variable; 2 to 5 feet. Light yellow blooms in May. Zone (V).
12 to 15-in. spd. \$2.00

Loderi
Seedlings of this finest of English hybrids that wintered 1934 in Zone VI. Huge white fragrant flowers in May.
8 to 12 in.\$1.00

Maximum
Zone IV. 12 feet. Blush-white. July. *Photo* Rapid and bushy with large *Page* showy leaves. Suitable for mass *1, 18* effects where flower is not important.
*See top of 3rd column.
12 to 15 in. B&B \$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00
18 to 21 in. 2.00 17.50 165.00
Large Collected Clumps (page 35)

Micranthum
Upright to 8 feet. Many small white blooms freely produced in late May. Zone V.
12 to 18 in.\$1.50
30 to 36 in. 3.75 30.00

Minus (Punctatum)
9 ft. Zone V. A nice garden plant. Leaves like Kalmia. Flowers like R. Carolina, but in June-July.
18 to 24 in.\$1.50 \$14.00 \$100.00
24 to 30 in. 2.25 18.50 150.00

Racemosum
A hardy strain of this fine rock-garden evergreen. Pink flowers in May. Grown from seed collected in the last *Photo* Rock expedition. Zone V. Best *Page* 19 as a massed ground cover.
6 to 12 in.\$1.00
12 to 15 in. 3.00 \$27.00

Smirnowii
Rosy red in May. Large growing. Bushy. Zone V. (Each) (10) (100)
6 to 8 in.\$1.00
8 to 12 in. 1.50

Smirnowii Hybrids (New, unnamed)
Bushy. Should have large pink flowers in May-June. Zone V (?).
* 3-in. pots\$.60
8 to 12 in. 1.00
12 to 18 in. 2.00

Wilsoni (laetevirens)
3 ft. Zone V. Fine native hybrid. Pink, neat in June. Compact.
15 to 18 in.\$3.50 \$30.00 \$270.00
18 to 24 in. 4.25 40.00 360.00

HARDY HYBRIDS (Photos page 18)

Mixed Hybrid Seedlings:
4 to 6 in. B&B \$ 4.25 \$ 30.00
6 to 8 in. B&B 6.50 50.00
8 to 10 in. B&B 7.50 65.00
10 to 12 in. B&B 9.50 80.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 12.00 100.00
15 to 18 in. B&B 16.00 150.00

Named Varieties (Common)
—Album elegans—V—white. Late.
—America—V—deep red.
—Amphion—V—pink, white eye.
—Catawbiense album—V—white.
—Catawbiense grandiflorum—VI—rose.
—Dresselhuys—V—fine analine red.
—Dr. H. V. Rutgers—V—fiery red.
—Everestianum—V—compact lilac.
—Ignatius Sargent—V—good rose.
—Lee's Dark Purple—V—good purple.
—Mrs. C. S. Sargent—V—best pink.
—Pres. Lincoln—V—lilac pink.
—Purpureum elegans—V—late purple.
—Roseum elegans—V—rose, dwarf.
Prices of above kinds (Each) (10)
1-yr. grafts (8 in.) B&B \$1.30 \$10.00
2-yr. grafts (12 in.) B&B 2.00 16.00
12 to 15 in. B&B 2.50 22.50
18 to 24 in. B&B 4.00 35.00
24 to 30 in. B&B 5.00 50.00

Rare Varieties
—Kettledrum—Zone V. Crimson.
* 6 to 8 in. B&B \$15.00 \$125.00
9 to 12 in. B&B \$2.50 20.00 175.00
—Mrs. P. den Ouden—V. Crimson.
12 to 15 in.\$3.00 \$25.00
—Van der Broeke—V. Dark crimson.
12 to 15 in.\$3.00 \$25.00
—Van Weerden Poelman—Zone V. Huge crimson. Nice leaf.
12 to 15 in.\$3.00 \$25.00
—Prof. Bettex—Scarlet dwarf. V.
12 to 15 in.\$3.00 \$25.00

Dwarf Hybrids
—Boule de Nieve—White, May. Dwarf. Small leaves. Zone V.
* 6 to 9 in. B&B \$15.00 \$125.00
10 to 12 in. B&B ..\$3.50 30.00 250.00
—Conestoga—Carolina x racemosum. Very dwarf and free blooming. Pink in May. New 1937. Zone V.
3-in. pots (budded)..2 for \$1.00

RHODODENDRON CULTURE

Acid, humus, damp, loose

- 1. The roots feed at the surface—do not hoe or rake. Plant them properly and thereafter water and mulch as needed.
- 2. Light shade, airy and open, gives best results. Only certain trees will do. The best are Oaks, Cherries, Magnolias and Birch. Their leaves make the best mulch. Avoid Beech and Maple.

Collected Rhododendron

Easily grown without previous nursery culture. Small sizes quoted here; larger sizes on request (see also page 34).

Carolina and Catawbiense			
	(25)	(100)	(1000)
6 to 9 in. S	\$2.50	\$ 8.50	\$ 60.00
9 to 12 in. S	3.00	10.00	70.00
12 to 15 in. S	4.50	12.50	90.00
9 to 12 in. (Ball)	7.00	20.00	180.00
12 to 15 in. (Ball)	7.00	27.50	225.00
Maximum			
9 to 12 in. S	....	\$ 7.00	\$ 45.00
(Ball)	6.00	18.00	150.00
12 to 15 in. S	\$3.00	8.00	55.00
(Ball)	7.00	20.00	170.00

RHODOTYPOS (Jet-bead)

Kerroides (White Kerria)
6 ft. Zone IV. Very tolerant. White in May, black shiny fruit all summer.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 12 in. S \$ 6.50
15 to 18 in.\$.55 \$ 4.00 25.00

RHUS (Sumach)

All are barren soil plants, easily grown; leaves blaze in autumn.
Canadensis (Fragrant Sumach)
3 ft. Trailing. Zone IV. Yellow, April.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00
18 to 24 in. X \$ 4.00 25.00
Copallina (Shining Sumach)
25 ft. Zone IV. Crimson fruit cluster.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.00 20.00
Cotinus (Smoke Tree) (Purple Fringe)
15 ft. Zone V. Gnarled, bold effect. July to September a purple cloud.
* 8 to 12 in. \$ 10.00
2 to 3 ft.\$.90 8.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00

Glabra (Smooth Sumach)
15 ft. Zone II. Scarlet fruit clusters.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00

Typhina (Staghorn Sumach)
25 ft. Zone IV. Crimson showy fruit.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00

RIBES—(See page 39)

ROBINIA (Locust)

Hispidia (Moss Locust) (Rose Acacia)
9 ft. Zone III. Very tolerant, needs pruning, but fine pea-flowers, May.
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.25 \$ 15.00

Pseudacacia (Black Locust)
70 ft. Zone IV. Dry, sandy soil. The drought tree! Showy, fragrant white flowers in June.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 3.00
* 2 to 3 ft. S 2.00 5.00
4 to 5 ft. 4.00 35.00

ROSE—(See Rosa next page)
ROSE ACACIA (Robinia)
ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus)
ROSE, SUN (Helianthemum)

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

ROWAN-TREE—(See Sorbus)
RUBUS—(Raspberry, etc., page 39)
SALISBURIA—(See Gingko)

SALIX (Willow)

Babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow)
30 ft. Zone V. Familiar green fountain. Near, but not in water.
Photo Not very good in old age, but
Page fine for, say, 25 years.
10

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 2 to 3 ft.	\$ 6.50		
* 3 to 4 ft.	\$ 2.50	11.00	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	9.00	70.00

Niobe (Golden Weeping)
40 ft. Zone II. Drooping yellow branches.
* 2 to 3 ft. \$ 6.50
6 to 8 ft. \$1.50 \$13.50 125.00

Pentandra (Laurel-leaf Willow)
60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome tree, shiny dark leaves. Showy catkins April.
* 3 to 4 ft. \$ 8.50
5 to 6 ft. \$ 7.00 50.00

Vitellina aurea (Russian Golden)
40 ft. Zone I. Branches are bright startling yellow.
* 3 to 4 ft. \$ 6.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.75 \$ 4.50 30.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.25 7.00 50.00

SAMBUCUS (Elder)

Canadensis (Elderberry)
12 ft. Zone IV. Coarse, but red-purple fruits in July. Birds.
*12 to 18 in. S \$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft. \$ 4.00 25.00
—acutiloba (Cutleaf)—Form with handsome deep-cut leaves.
* 1 to 2 ft. \$ 8.00
—Adams Improved (page 39)

Pubens (Red-berried Elder)
12 ft. Shrub. Zone IV. Handsome, flowers May; berries June-July.
2 to 3 ft. \$.80 \$ 7.00 \$ 60.00
5 to 6 ft. 1.50 9.00 70.00

SAND-MYRTLE (Leiophyllum)

SASSAFRAS

Variifolium (Sassafras Tree)
60 ft. Zone IV. Handsome pyramid, odd interesting leaves. Tolerant.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50

SAVIN (Juniperus sabina)
SCHOLAR-TREE (Sophora)

SCIADOPITYS (Evergreen)

Verticillata (Umbrella Pine)
20 ft. Zone V. Slow, dense pyramid.
Photo Long leaves in whorls. Drain
Page well. Striking and unusual. Usually very expensive, but note
25 our bargains:—
* 8 to 10 in. XX \$ 22.00
*10 to 15 in. XXX 32.00
*15 to 18 in. XXX 38.00
15 to 18 in. B&B \$12.50 100.00
24 to 30 in. B&B \$3.00 25.00 200.00

SERVICE-BERRY } —(See Amelanchier)
SHAD-BUSH }
SHEEP-BERRY (Viburnum lentago)
SHEPHERDIA (Buffalo-Berry page 39)
SILK-TREE (Albizzia)
SIVER-BELL (Halesia)
SILVER BERRY (Eleagnus)

SKIMMIA (Evergreen)

5 ft. Zone (VI). Nice evergreen broad-leaf dwarf. Large bright red berries all winter long. Shade, drain, acid.
* 2-yr. X \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
10 to 12 in. bushy \$1.10 10.00

SMOKE TREE (Rhuscotinus)

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

SNOW-BELL (Styrax)

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos)

SOPHORA (Pagoda Tree)

Japonica (Japan Scholar Tree)
60 ft. Zone V. Yellow, pea-like, blooms in August. Picturesque branching.
(Each) (10) (100)
*12 to 18 in. X \$ 12.00
24 to 30 in. \$.75 \$ 5.50
4 to 5 ft. 1.65 17.50 150.00

SORBARIA (False Spiraea)

Arborea (Tree Spiraea)
20 ft. Zone V. Enormous white blooms July-Aug. Damp soil.
4 to 5 ft. \$.80 \$ 7.50

Sorbifolia
6 ft. Zone I. Spreading clump, tropical leaves. White, June-July.
*12 to 15 in. S \$ 8.00
4 to 5 ft. \$.80 \$ 7.00

SORBUS (Mountain-ash)

Americana (American Mt. Ash)
20 ft. Zone II. Smaller. Redder berries than the European. Acid.
5 to 6 ft. \$1.95 \$18.00 \$150.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 23.00 200.00

Aucuparia (European Rowan Tree)
30 ft. Zone III. Clusters of orange berries from July to September.
Photo Handsome small tree, grows
Page anywhere. Very showy in fruit.
9
* 9 to 12 in. S \$ 6.50
5 to 6 ft. \$1.75 \$16.00 130.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 21.00 180.00

Commixta (Japan Mt. Ash)
25 ft. Zone V. Bright red in October. Small leaves. Fine.
4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 \$ 9.50 \$ 75.00

SORREL-TREE (Oxydendrum)

SOUR GUM (Nyssa)

SOURWOOD (Oxydendrum)

SPICE-BUSH (Benzoin)

SPINDLE-TREE (Euonymus)

SPIRAEA, FALSE (Sorbaria)

SPIRAEA—(See Astilbe, page 45)

SPIRAEA (Spiraea)

Anthony Waterer
3 ft. Zone V. Rose blooms, June to August. Best Dwarf.
18 to 24 in. \$.40 \$ 3.50

Billiardi (Billiard Siraea)
6 ft. Zone V. Rose, July, August.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 6.50
—alba—Form with white flowers.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50

Douglasi (Douglas Spiraea)
7 ft. Spreading clump. Zone V. Pink flowers in July and August.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.00

Fortunei (Callosa rosea)
6 ft. Zone V. Pink, June and July.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.00
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 16.00

Opulifolia (Physocarpus) (Ninebark)
9 ft. Zone IV. White, June Rapid.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.00
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 16.00

Reevesiana (Reeve's Spiraea)
5 ft. Zone VI. White in June.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 7.50
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.50 16.00

Thunbergii (Thunberg Spiraea)
5 ft. Zone V. White show in April.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 9.00

Trichocarpa (Korean Spiraea)
6 ft. Zone V. Neat, spreading bush. Garlands of white, June.
* 8 to 12 in. \$ 10.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.70 \$ 5.00 40.00

Van Houttei (Modern "Bridalwreath")
6 ft. Zone IV. Familiar everywhere for the white May garlands.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 4.50
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 14.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 4.00 22.00

SPURGE (Pachysandra)

SPRUCE—(See Picea)

STEPHANANDRA

Flexuosa (Lace-bush)
6 ft. Zone V. Neat and bushy. Leaves color in autumn. Slight flowers.
(Each) (10) (100)
* 6 to 12 in. X \$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$ 4.00 36.00

STEWARTIA

Pentagyna (Mountain Stewartia)
15 ft. Shrubby. Zone V. Humus, moist. Needs no special care.
Photo Rare native: large white flowers
Page in July. Handsome autumn leaf.
10, 35
12 to 18 in. \$1.00 \$ 8.00
18 to 24 in. 1.50 12.50

Pseudocamellia (False Camellia)
50 ft. Tree. Zone V. Handsome tree with huge white bloom in August. Rich soil. Slow. Plant largest size, for it does not bloom young.
2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 80.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.00 100.00
4 to 5 ft. 2.00 15.00 130.00

STRANSVAESIA (Evergreen)

Davidiana
20 ft. Zone (VI). Good evergreen leaf, but scarlet berries hang all winter into next year.
2-in. pots \$ 2.25 \$ 16.00
2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 13.50
—undulata—6 ft. Bushy dwarf. Zone VI.
12 to 15-in. pots \$1.25 \$11.00

STRAWBERRY-BUSH (Euonymus)

STYRAX (Snow-bell)

Japonica (Japanese Snowbell)
20 ft. Zone V. Small tree. Loose soil. Studded with white bells in June-July.
* 4 to 8 in. \$ 1.75 \$ 11.00
4 to 5 ft. \$1.60 13.00

Obassia (Early Snow-bell)
15 ft. Zone V. Shrubby. White in May. Large round leaf.
* 6 to 12 in. X \$ 2.60 \$ 21.00
* 12 to 15 in. X ... \$.75 3.50 26.00

SUMAC (Rhus)

SUMMER SWEET (Clethra)

SUN-ROSE (Helianthemum)

SWEETLEAF (Symlocos)

SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus)

SYCAMORE (Platanus)

SYMPHORICARPOS

Chenaulti (Hybrid)
5 ft. Neat. Zone V. Large red fruit in late summer. The best.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 8.50
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$ 3.75 32.00

Racemosus (Snowberry)
5 ft. Zone IV. Clay, lime. Useful for showy white berries in August. Good dwarf shrub.
*18 to 24 in. \$ 9.00
3 to 4 ft. \$.60 \$ 4.00 37.00

Vulgaris (Coralberry)
5 ft. Zone IV. Thin growth. Berries small, but red and hang late.
*12 to 18 in. \$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$ 4.00 22.00

SYMPLOCUS (Turquoise Berry)

Paniculata (Sweet-leaf)
20 ft. Zone V. Intricate branching, like Hawthorns, and blooms in May, white. But loaded with bright blue berries, Sept.
2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00 \$ 90.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 12.50

"SYRINGA" — name often applied to Mock Orange—(Philadelphus)

*—small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

SYRINGA

(Lilac)

Chinensis (Rothmagensis)			
12 ft. Zone V. Graceful; Lilac, May.			
Very faithful bloomer. Lime. Sun.			
(Each) (10) (100)			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .60	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	.80	13.50
Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac)			
30 ft. Zone V. Blue-gray clusters in			
June and July. Different. Tolerant.			
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00 \$ 60.00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	1.50	13.50 80.00
Josikea (Hungarian Lilac)			
12 ft. Bush. Zone V. Violet in June.			
*10 to 15 in.	.....	\$	8.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$.90	\$ 6.50 50.00
Oblata dilitata			
15 ft. Zone V. Lilac, late April.			
2½ to 3 ft.	...	\$1.25	\$10.00
Persica (Persian Lilac)			
6 ft. Zone V. Fragrant lilac, May.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$.90	\$ 6.00 50.00
Villosa (Late Lilac)			
9 ft. Dense. Zone V. Violet late May.			
*12 to 15 in.	.....	\$	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$.75	\$ 5.50 45.00
—Lutece (Henryi) — Larger flowers.			
Hybrid.			
1-yr. (12-in.)	...	\$.75	\$ 6.00
Vulgaris (Old-fashioned Lilac)			
15 ft. Zone IV. Spreads by suckers to			
huge clumps. Purple, May. Fragrant.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$	6.50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$.70	\$ 4.00 30.00
—alba—White form of above.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$	6.50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00 45.00
French Hybrids			
15 ft. Zone IV. Mostly not real hy-			
brids, but forms of Vulgaris with			
Photo special color, bloom and fra- Page 36 grance. Sun, lime. Famous and deserving.			
(Each) (10)			
A 1-yr. 8-12 in.	.....	\$.55	\$ 5.00
B 18 to 24 in.	.....	.90	6.50
C 2 to 3 ft.	.....	1.25	9.00
—George Billaire—Double purple: AB.			
—Hugo Koster—Single lilac: AB.			
—Lamarck—Double pink: AB.			
—Michel Buchner—Double lavender: AC.			
—Mme. Lemoine—Double cream: ABC.			
—Mont Blanc—Single white: AB.			
—Pascal—Single lilac: AB.			
—Reamur—Single Mauve—purple: AC.			
And rare varieties in 1-yr. size only:—			
(10 assorted at 10 rate) (Each) (10)			
—Claud Bernard—Dbl. pink \$.55 \$5.00			
—Dr. von Regel—Dbl. pink. .75 6.00			
—Edith Cavell—Dbl. white.. .75 6.50			
—Jan van Tol—Sgl. white.. .55 5.00			
—Kath. Havemeyer—			
Cobalt, dbl. .... .90 7.00			
—Lamartine—Sgl. mauve... .55 5.00			
—Lucie Baltet—Sgl. rose... .55 5.00			
—Marie Finon—Sgl. white.. 1.25 9.50			
—Mrs. Ed. Harding—			
Dbl. red 1.25 9.50			
—Pres. Lincoln—			
New blue, sgl. 1.25 9.50			
—R. von Horstenstein—			
Red, sgl. .... .75 6.00			
TAMARIX			
(Tamarisk)			
Africana—15 ft. Zone V. Pink in April.			
*12 to 18 in. \$ 6.50			
TAXODIUM			
(Bald Cypress)			
Distichum			
80 ft. Zone V. Is not evergreen, but			
looks like one. Graceful, feathery pyra-			
mid. Loves swamps.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$	9.50
* 4 to 5 ft. S	.....		50.00
5 to 6 ft. X	.....	\$10.00	70.00
8 to 10 ft.	.....	\$2.50	20.00 150.00

Taxus (The Yew)

(Group Photo on Page 28)

A RACE of dense, hardy, dark green evergreens that promise to be the most important of all for the northeast. Culture: Almost none needed. Any good soil, sun or shade. Slightly acid. Damp or dry. Stands wind fairly well.

Baccata (English Yew)			
30 ft. Zone (VI)VII. Spreading and,			
in old age, a large shrubby tree.			
(Each) (10) (100)			
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$ 2.75	\$ 20.00
*12 to 18 in. X	...	\$.65	4.50 36.50
18 to 24 in. B&B	1.50	13.00	.....
—fastigiata (Irish)—20 ft. Zone VI.			
A full column with great character			
and ruggedness.			
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
—repandens (Creeping)—3 ft. Zone VI			
Very slow and hugging the ground.			
Dense nature. Rock-garden.			
* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 22.00
9 to 12 in. B&B	\$1.50	12.00	.....
15 to 18 in. B&B	3.00	27.00	.....
—washingtoni (Golden)—8 ft. Zone VI.			
Surprising yellow leaves on a broad			
bush.			
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.75	16.00	.....
Canadensis (American Yew)			
Great, fern-like branches spread in all			
directions. 3 ft. Zone II. Bronze in			
winter.			
* 8 to 10 in. X	.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.50	12.00	.....
—stricta (Upright) — 2 ft. Zone II.			
Dense ascending, stiff branches make			
this desirable for low edging.			
* 6 to 8 in.	.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$2.00	15.00	.....
15 to 18 in. B&B	2.75	25.00	240.00
Cuspidata (Japanese Yew Tree)			
Tree to 40 ft. Zone III. Pyramidal,			
upright, bushy. The best hedge Yew			
for all general purposes.			
* 3 to 4 in. X	.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 16.00
* 6 to 8 in. XX	.....		26.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX	.....		40.00
*10 to 12 in. XX	.....		45.00
*12 to 15 in. XX	.....		55.00
*15 to 18 in. XXX	.....		90.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$1.70	\$15.00	140.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	2.25	19.50	180.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B	3.00	27.50	250.00
3 to 3½ ft. B&B	4.50	38.00	350.00
Cuspidata Spreading			
The common form offered for “cuspi-			
data.” 12 ft. Zone III. A spreading,			
open bush.			
* 8 to 10 in. X	.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
*10 to 12 in. X	...	\$.65	4.25 35.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	1.00	8.50	70.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	1.50	12.00	100.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	2.25	18.00	170.00
—capitata (Upright) — A separate			
name given in the mix-up to true			
Taxus cuspidata. Cutting-grown, how-			
ever, and more uniformly dense and			
upright.			
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	.....		155.00
—densa (Compact)—6 ft. Zone III. A			
mound with bushy, ascending branches.			
One of the best.			
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$2.50	22.00	.....
—nana (“brevifolia”) (Dwarf) — 6 ft.			
Zone III. Slow growing, spreading,			
dense dark foliage. Picturesque. Sub-			
stitute for Dwarf Boxwood.			
(Each) (10) (100)			
* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$ 2.60	\$ 20.00
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	3.25	25.00
9 to 12 in. B&B	1.50	13.50	120.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	3.00	27.50	150.00
—intermedia (Improved)—10 ft. Like			
Bush Form, but denser foliage and			
neater. Zone III.			
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$170.00
—intermedia columnaris (Columnar)—			
12 ft. Narrow and dense.			
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$120.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	2.25	20.00	150.00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B	4.00	35.00	335.00
—vermeulen (Upright Brevifolia) — 12			
ft. Zone III. New. Compacter and			
denser than any other Yew. Broad			
base and narrow top. Beautiful pyra-			
mid with rather more red berries than			
most.			
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$	25.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX	...	\$.60	\$ 5.00 40.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	1.75	15.00	.....
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	4.50	40.00	.....
Hunnewelliana (Hybrid American Yew)			
Canadensis crossed by cuspidata. 6 ft.			
Zone II. A pyramid of dark green,			
neat and hardy in extreme North.			
Browns in winter.			
* 8 to 10 in. X	...	\$.70	\$ 5.50 \$ 50.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	2.00	17.00	.....
Media (Hybrid Japanese Yew)			
A cross between baccata and cuspidata			
that has given rise to new forms.			
15 to 18 in. X	.....		75.00
—Hatfieldii (Hatfield’s)—12 ft. Zone IV.			
A compact cone in outline. The			
branches are upright and from them			
spread the leaves. Full of character.			
* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
* 8 to 10 in. X	...	\$.75	5.50 50.00
*12 to 18 in. X	.....		75.00
—hicksii (Hick’s) — 10 ft. Zone IV.			
Strong fat upright shrub. Fine for			
hedges.			
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
8 to 10 in. X	.....	3.50	25.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.50	10.00	80.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	2.50	22.00	200.00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	3.50	30.00	295.00
—Kelseyi (Berrybush)—8 ft. (?) Zone			
IV. Our introduction 1936 and already			
attracting favorable comment every-			
where. Propagated from the point of			
Photo view of its wealth of red berries Page in autumn. Bears young and 25, 28 grows slowly. A dense, full bush.			
Needles like the Dwarf Yew.			
* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
* 6 to 8 in. XX	.....	5.50	50.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$3.50	32.50	.....
2 to 2½ ft. B&B	5.50	50.00	.....
TECOMA (Bignonia)			
THORN (Crataegus)			

Koraiensis (Korean Arborvitae)
 10 ft. spreading. Zone V. Rare.
 (Each) (10) (100)
 *10 to 12 in. XX . \$1.00 \$ 8.00

Occidentalis (American Arborvitae)
 30 ft. Zone II. Pyramidal tree with
 dense, frond-like, evergreen leaves.
 Popular.

* 6 to 8 in. S	.....	.....	\$ 5.50
* 6 to 9 in. X	.....	\$ 2.25	13.00
* 12 to 15 in. XX	.....	.....	20.00
* 15 to 21 in. XX	.....	.....	32.00
* 18 to 24 in. XX	.....	.....	36.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$1.50	11.00	100.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	2.00	15.00	120.00

—douglasi (Douglas Pyramid) — 20 ft.
Zone IV. A narrow column with twisted
fern-like foliage.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$150.00
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—douglasii aurea (Golden Douglas)—
15 ft. Zone III. Form with bronzy-gold
leaves.

* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	.....	\$ 21.00
* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	.....	25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$2.00	\$16.00	140.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B	3.00	25.00	220.00

—elegantissima (Golden Tip) — 15 ft.
Zone II. Bright green in winter, gold
in spring.

* 4 to 6 in. X	...	\$ 2.25	\$ 15.00
* 8 to 10 in. XX	.....	.....	30.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$1.50	13.00	125.00

—ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb) — 4 ft.
Zone II. Two kinds of leaves give
feathery appearance.

* 4 to 6 in. X	...	\$ 2.25	\$ 15.00
* 8 to 10 in. X	...	3.00	25.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.00	8.00	70.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	1.25	10.00	90.00

—globosa (Globe)—4 ft. Zone II. Maintains itself well under all conditions and holds its shape without trimming.

* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 15.00
* 8 to 10 in. X	.....	.....	16.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.50	12.00	100.00
18 to 21 in. B&B	2.25	17.00	150.00

—lutea (Peabody) — 15 ft. Zone II.
Bright yellow column.

* 4 to 6 in. X	...	\$ 2.25	\$ 18.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.50	10.00	.....
2 to 3 ft. B&B	2.00	14.00	120.00

—Little Gem — 2 ft. Zone II. Really dwarf—hugging the ground. Rock garden plant. Dark green.

* 3 to 4 in. X \$ 3.00 \$ 20.00
6 to 9 in. B&B \$1.10 10.00
18 to 24 in. B&B 2.00 16.00 130.00

—pyramidalis (Pyramidal)—25 ft. Zone II. This is perhaps the best tall form of American Arborvitae. Formal, narrow hedges.

*	3 to 4 in.	X	\$ 2.50	\$ 16.00
	6 to 8 in.	X ... ..	.....	20.00
12	15 in	X ... ..	.....	35.00
	3 to 4 ft.	B&B ... ..	.....	120.00
	4 to 5 ft.	B&B ... ..	.....	160.00

—rosenthalii (Rosenthal)—8 ft. Zone III.
Rugged appearance improves with age.
(Each) (10) (100)

* 8 to 10 in. X	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$2.00	18.00 150.00

—*vervaeneana* (Vervean)—10 ft. Zone II. Broad, bushy pyramid. Color varies from gray-green to yellowish and again in winter to bronze.

* 4 to 6 in. X	...	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00
* 12 to 15 in. X	...	5.00	40.00
2½ to 3 ft.	...	\$1.50	13.00 120.00
3 to 4 ft.	...	2.25	17.00 150.00

wareana (Siberian)—12 ft. Zone II. A broad cone, dense and bushy. Slow. Stands exposure. Foliage heavy, crested.

* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B		\$2.00	17.00 100.00

Orientalis (Oriental) (Biota)
 25 ft. Zone VI. Fast growing column
 with leaves "set on edge." Interesting,
 useful. Bronze in winter.
 *12 to 15 in. S \$ 8.00
 2 to 3 ft. B&B \$1.30 \$ 12.00

aurea nana (Berckman)—5 ft. Zone VI.
A gorgeous dwarf—rich, lush. Golden
in spring; bronze, winter.

* 6 to 8 in. X	.....	.....	\$ 40.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.75	\$15.00	100.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	2.50	21.00	150.00

Plicata atrovirens (Big Tree)
 150 ft. Zone V. Fleshy dark green.
 Rapid grower.
 * 8 to 10 in. X \$ 2.50 \$ 20.00
 *15 to 18 in. X 4.00 35.00

Americana (Basswood)
80 ft. Zone IV. Rich soil, not good in city air. Fragrant white, June.

*12 to 18 in.	\$	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$	18.00 150.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.70	24.00	220.00

Cordata (Littleleaf Linden)
90 ft. Zone IV. Dense-headed street tree. Tolerant. Blooms in July.

*10 to 12 in.			\$ 12.00
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$11.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.50	21.00	.....

Platyphyllos (Large-leaf Linden)
120 ft. Zone IV. Earliest to bloom.
6 to 8 ft.\$2.50 \$21.00 \$180.00

Vulgaris (Common European Linden)
 80 ft. Zone IV. Street tree, the best
 flowers of any. June and July.

6 to 8 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$210.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50	32.50	250.00

Regelii—7 ft. Zone IV. Large leaves,
white racemes. July-Aug.
2 to 3 ft.\$2.00 \$16.00

Native Aristocrats

Some of our finest native shrubs are easily transplanted from the wild and take readily to cultivation. On the next page are described and pictured a special "Young Aristocrat" grade 12 to 15 inches with a small ball, weighing one or two pounds only. This stock is not to be compared for a minute with ordinary collected plants, pulled out by the roots and bundled together. It is on the contrary all carefully dug, the greatest pains being taken to preserve the roots. Carefully packed and shipped by express it is easily planted and young enough to make a quick start. Shipped from North Carolina, yet express runs only about 5c each anywhere east of Iowa.

	(10)	(25)	(100)
Azaleas			
Calendulacea	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$25.00
arborescens	4.00	10.00	35.00
viscosa	3.50	6.50	25.00
Leucothoe			
catesbaei	4.50	7.50	27.50
Kalmia (laurel)			
latifolia	3.00	7.00	20.00
Rhododendron			
carolina	4.50	7.00	27.50
catawbiense	4.50	7.00	27.50
maximum	3.00	7.00	20.00

Canadensis (Northern Hemlock)
60 ft. Zone IV. In forests, a noble patriarch, but readily sheared to hedge or modest specimen sizes. Humus. Stands shade. The noblest, most beautiful native evergreen.

	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 6 to 9 in.			\$ 5.00
* 9 to 12 in.		\$ 3.00	6.00
* 6 to 10 in. XX			21.00
*12 to 15 in. (with earth)			28.00
*24 to 36 in. XX			55.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$1.50	12.00	100.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B	2.00	17.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	2.50	20.00	175.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B	5.00	45.00	375.00

—compacta (Dwarf) — Dwarf cone,			
short side branches, tiny leaf.			
10 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	2.00	17.50	150.00

—Gracilis—slow growing. Tiny needles,
drooping delicate branches.
12 to 15 in. B&B \$2.00 \$19.00

—Fremdi—Slow, dark, dense pyramid.			
* 4 to 6 in. X	.....	\$15.00	.....
6 to 8 in. XX	.....	20.00	.....
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$3.50	30.00	.....

—*pendula sargentii* (Weeping) — Dwarf
Photo very spreading form. May be-
Page come 15 ft. across and 6 ft. high.
 26 Drooping, graceful. Good dark
 green.

*12 to 15 in. B&B	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 85.00
15 to 18 in. B&B	1.50	13.50	120.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	2.25	20.00	180.00

Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock)
50 ft. Zone V. Damp, acid preferred.
Dense. Striking shadows. Drooping.

* 6 to 9 in.	\$	6.00
*12 to 15 in.		8.00
*12 to 15 in. (with earth)....		28.00
24 to 36 in. XX		75.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	\$3.00	\$27.00 200.00

Diversifolia (Japanese Hemlock)
70 ft. Zone V. Graceful, handsome
pyramid. Dark, crowded needles.

* 4 to 8 in. X	\$ 20.00
12 to 15 in. B&B	\$2.00 \$15.00

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Azalea, Laurel,
Rhododendron

SMALL LANDSCAPE SIZE—12 TO 18 INCH



RHODODENDRON
CAROLINA—12-18 inch
Not all as bushy as this,
but good plants

LARGE BUSHY CLUMPS—(EARTH BALL)
Mostly sold in earload lots only, because of weight and cost of transportation. However, on two natives we can ship from the Poconos in Pennsylvania and offer reasonable prices for top-quality stock: (weight 30 to 50 lbs. each).
Rhododendron Maximum and Kalmia latifolia (Laurel)
The Rhododendron runs from 3 to 4 feet. The Laurel from 2 to 3 feet. At least 3 stems to the clump. Shipped in lots of 5 at a time (express charge collect) at \$1.50 each.
Trueklod of 200 (mixed or straight) delivered to New York or Philadelphia for \$300.
A slight extra charge for slightly beyond the points named. We will quote a delivery to any point on request.



CHECK LIST OF DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

MEDIUM—4 to 10 ft.						(Medium Shrubs—Cont.)										(Medium Shrubs—Cont.)				
	Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn	x = flower; o = fruit					Early	May	June	Summer	Autumn	x = flower; o = fruit				
Albizzia julib. rosca.				x											x	x				
Amorpha fruticosa.				x											x	x				
Aronia arbutifolia.		x																		
Aronia melanocarpa.		x																		
Azalea calendulacea.			x																	
Azalea mucronulata.	x																			
Azalea mollis.		x																		
Azalca nudiflora.		x																		
Azalea roseum.		x																		
Azalea schlippenbachii.		x																		
Azalea vaseyi.		x																		
Azalea viscosa.				x																
Azalea poukhanense.		x																		
Azalea yodogawa.		x																		
Benzoin aestivale.	x																			
Berberis aggregata.																				
Berberis thunbergii.																				
Buddleia davidii.				x	x															
Callicarpa americana.																				
Callicarpa purpurea.																				
Calycanthus floridus.																				
Cephalanthus.				x	x															
Cornus alba.																				
Cotoneaster apiculata.				x																
Cotoneaster divaricata.																				
Cotoneaster franchetti.																				
Cotoneaster hupehensis.																				
Cotoneaster zabelli miniata.																				
Cydonia japonica.	x																			
Deutzia scabra crenata.				x																
Deutzia Pride of Rochester.				x																
Eleagnus.																				
Enkianthus.		x																		
Exochorda grandiflora.		x																		
Forsythias.	x																			
Hamamelis vernalis.	x																			
Hibiscus syriacus.															x	x				
Hydrangea A. G.															x	x				
Hydrangea paniculata grand.															x	x				
Hypericum aureum.															x					
Kerria japonica.																				
Kolkwitzia.																				
Lcspeveda hicolor.																				
Lonicera hella albida.																				
Lonicera korolkowi florib.																				
Lonicera marrowi.																				
Lonicera tatarica.																				
Philadelphus coronarius.																				
Philadelphus grandiflorus.																				
Philadelphus virginial.																				
Myrica carolinensis.																				
Prunus glandulosa.		x																		
Prunus pissardii.																				
Prunus subhirtella pend.																				
Rhamnus frangula.																				
Rhodotypos kerroides.																				
Rhus cotinus.																				
Sambucus (Elderberry).																				
Spiraea billardi.																				
Spiraea douglasi.																				
Spiraea fortunei.																				
Spiraea opulifolia.																				
Spiraea reevesiana.																				
Spiraea thunbergii.																				
Spiraea trichocarpa.																				
Spiraea van houttei.																				
Stewartia pentagyna.																				
Symphoricarpos.																				
Syringa chinensis.																				
Syringa josikea.																				
Syringa persica.																				
Syringa villosa.																				
Syringa vulgaris.																				
Syringa French Hybrids.																				
Tamarix africana.																				
Viburnum americanum.																				
Viburnum carlesi.																				
Viburnum cassinoides.																				
Viburnum dentatum.																				
Viburnum dilitatum.																				
Viburnum lantana.																				
Viburnum molle.																				
Viburnum opulus.																				
Viburnum sterile.																				
Viburnum prunifolium.																				
Viburnum tomentosum.																				
Viburnum plicatum.																				
Vitex.																				
Weigelia amabilis.																				
Weigelia rosea.																				
Weigelia hybrida candida.																				
Weigelia Eva Rathke.																				

DWARF (1 to 3 ft. high)
x = flower; o = fruit

Azalea atlantica.																				
Ceanothus americana.																				
Cotoneaster adpressa.																				
Daphne mezereum.	x																			
Deutzia gracilis.																				
Spiraea anthony waterer.																				
Zanthoriza.																				

(In the Picture Below) RARE NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE FOREST
This picture is a composite—in nature these plants do not all bloom at the same time but vary from May to October. 1. Rhododendron maximum. 2. Stewartia pentagyna. 3. Azalea viscosa. 4. Clethra. 5. Leucothoe. 6. Rhododendron catawbiense. 7. Cornus florida. 8. Cercis. 9. Tsuga canadensis. 10. Ilex opaca. 11. Kalmia. 12. Oxydendron. 13. Pieris floribunda. 14. Azalea nudiflora. 15. Magnolia glauca. 16. Chionanthus. 17. Gordonia.

Flowering Vines

Flowering Shrub Aristocrats

The really choice kinds here and on page 35



CLEMATIS—The new, large flowers. Jackmanni (purple); Mme. Andre (red); Paniculata (white). Bloom all summer.



Trumpet Vine, (BIGNONIA)



WISTERIA—Both Chinese and Japanese Long-Cluster types. Striking show in spring.

FLOWERING VINES	May	June	Summer	Autumn
x = flower; o = fruit				
Bignonia radicans			x	x
Celastrus orbiculatus				o
Celastrus scandens				o
Hydrangea petiolaris		x		
Jasminum	x			
Lonicera jap. halleana		x		
Lycium chinense			x	o
Wisteria multijuga	x	x		
Wisteria sinensis	x			
EVERGREEN VINES				
Arcostaphylos Uva-Ursi		x	x	o
Euonymus vegetus				x
Lonicera henryi		x	x	
Lonicera sempervirens			x	
Vine minor	x			

Climbing Roses—Vine Aristocrats

(Right) New Dawn — Ever-blooming. (Below) Excelsa.



AZALEAS—Shrub Royalty. Above is a planting of Azalea Mollis. The deciduous Azaleas provide a wealth of color, April to July.



ALBIZZIA — (Mimosa) — Hardy form. Very rare. Blooms June to August. This is Arnold Arboretum form.



DAPHNE MEZEREUM — A gay and dainty dwarf in April with purplish pink flowers; then red berries to follow.



BEAUTY BUSH—(See Kolkwitzia). A cloud of clear pink in June.

ROSE—The Queen of Flowering Shrubs

(See Rosa)



ROSA HUGONIS



ROSA GROOTENDORST



VIBURNUMS — V. Opulus above; V. carlesii at right.



FLOWERING QUINCE
See Cydonia japonica



LILACS—(See Syringa). A gorgeous group of easily grown and very hardy shrubs. Above are three of the French forms—much better blooms, more of them, and starting at a younger age than the common Lilac from which they were derived.

TULIP-TREE (Liriodendron)			
ULMUS (Elm)			
Americana (American Elm)			
100 ft. Zone II. Most beautiful native tree. Tolerant, even of flooded land. Subject to blight near New York.			
	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ 3.00	
* 3 to 4 ft.	.....	5.00	
4 to 6 ft.	.....	\$ 3.00	25.00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$1.00	5.00 40.00
8 to 10 ft.	.....	1.50	9.50 70.00
12 to 14 ft.	.....	2.00	17.50 150.00
—Moline— Very different form. Broad pyramid. Good for narrow streets.			
8 to 10 ft.	.....	\$1.80	\$13.50 \$100.00
12 to 14 ft.	.....	3.25	30.00 250.00
—Vase Shaped— Selected form; graceful arch. American Elm at its best.			
8 to 10 ft.	.....	\$1.75	\$13.50 \$125.00
12 to 14 ft.	.....	3.00	30.00 250.00
Pumila (Siberian) (Chinese Elm)			
45 ft. Zone III. Neat small, bushy tree. Very tolerant of dry land. Perhaps the fastest growth of any permanently desirable tree. Makes an excellent sheared edge.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 3.00	
* 2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ 3.00	6.00
* 3 to 4 ft.	.....	5.50	9.00
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$1.25	10.00 60.00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	1.70	16.00 100.00
10 to 12 ft.	.....	3.00	25.00 200.00
12 to 15 ft.	.....	5.00	35.00 300.00
Wheatleyi (Pyramid Jersey Elm)			
60 ft. The best tall, narrow Elm.			
6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$1.75	.....
UMBRELLA PINE—(Sciadopitys)			
UMBRELLA TREE—(Magnol-trepetala)			
VACCINIUM (Blueberry)			
Corymbosum (Highbush)			
10 ft. Zone IV. Culture same as Azalea. Fruit July.			
*12 to 18 in. (Coll)	...	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
12 to 18 in. B&B		\$1.00	7.50
—Varieties—(page 42)			
VARNISH-TREE (Koelreuteria)			
VIBURNUM (Viburnum)			
Acerifolium (Maple-leaf Viburnum)			
6 ft. Zone III. Shade. Handsome leaf.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 5.00	
Americanum (Cranberry Bush)			
12 ft. Zone I. Bright berries from August all winter. Fall color.			
* 6 to 12 in.	.....	\$ 8.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .60	\$ 5.00 42.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	.75	6.50 50.00
—Varieties—(Page 39)			
Burkwoodi (New Hybrid)			
The size and hardiness of Carlesi (a parent) but neater with larger blooms, that start younger.			
4 in. pots	.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)			
5 ft. Zone V. Delicious pink clusters in May. Drain; keep moist in summer. Sun, shelter. Fragrant and beautiful. See also above new hybrid.			
2 to 2½ ft.	..	\$1.25	\$ 8.00 \$ 70.00
2½ to 3 ft.	..	1.50	10.00 90.00
3 to 4 ft.	..	1.90	14.00 130.00
4 to 5 ft.	..	2.50	18.00 160.00
Packing at cost.			
Cassinoides (Withe-rod)			
6 ft. Zone III. Damp. Neat, with white clusters (June); rich fall leaves.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 7.00	
Dentatum (Arrow Wood)			
12 ft. Zone IV. Damp, shade. Cream, May.			
*10 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ 5.00	40.00

Dilatatum (Linden Viburnum)			
10 ft. Zone V. Full of character. Cream in June; scarlet fruit all winter.			
	(Each)	(10)	(100)
* 8 to 10 in.	.....	\$ 10.00	
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .90	\$ 7.50 60.00
fragrans (Fragrant Viburnum)			
8 ft. Zone V. Very fragrant, pink-white in April. Rare Aristocrat.			
Small pots .....\$1.25			
Lantana (Wayfaring Tree)			
15 ft. Zone IV. Bold, striking, fall color. Fruits red, then black. Lime.			
*12 to 15 in.	.....	\$ 9.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .70	\$ 5.00 30.00
Lentago (Nannyberry)			
25 ft. Zone I. Damp, shade. Black berry. Crimson fall leaf.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 7.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .75	\$ 6.50 50.00
Molle (Kentucky Viburnum)			
12 ft. Zone V. White in June. Shade.			
*12 to 15 in.	.....	\$ 9.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.....	40.00	
Opulus (European Cranberry)			
12 ft. Zone III. White, May. Fruit and leaf red in autumn. Strong, bold effect. Very handsome. (Americanum is even better).			
*10 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 10.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .50	\$ 4.00 36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	.75	5.50 40.00
—nanum—2-foot Dwarf replica.			
8 to 10 in.	.....	\$ .45	\$ 3.75 \$ 30.00
12 to 15 in.	.....	.75	6.00 55.00
—sterile (Snowball)—Bush like Opulus, but flowers much showier and no berries at all.			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .60	\$ 5.00 \$ 40.00
Prunifolium (Black Haw)			
15 ft. Zone V. Like a Hawthorn, May, white. Black fruit hangs late.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 15.00	
Rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum)			
9 ft. Zone (V). Wrinkled evergreen leaves, bright green, shiny. Bold. Red berries. Drain, shelter. A striking specimen. Unique leaves.			
18 to 24 in. B&B		\$1.25	\$10.00 \$ 90.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B		1.55	14.00 110.00
Tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum)			
10 ft. Zone V. Horizontal strings of snowy blooms in June. Neat.			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .70	\$ 6.00 \$ 45.00
—plicatum (Japan Snowball) — Form without fruit, but showier bloom.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 12.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .75	\$ 6.50
VINCA ("Myrtle")			
Minor			
Prostrate. Zone V. Evergreen ground cover with pretty blue flowers in June. Shade; or if sun, then moist. Vigorous.			
*Strong clumps	.....	\$ 9.00	
Plants from			
2¼-in pots	.....	\$ 2.25	14.50
VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis)			
VITEX (Chaste Tree)			
Agnus-castus (Lilac Chaste Tree)			
8 ft. Zone (VI). But a hardy perennial further north. Showy lavender-blue flowers July to frost. Sun, acid.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$ 4.00	30.00
—macrophylla (Bigleaf)—A new form larger in growth, leaf and flower. A trifle hardier. Easier grown.			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .75	\$ 6.00
Negundo incisa (Cutleaf Chaste Tree)			
10 ft. Zone (V). July and August flowers, not quite so showy.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 6.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$ 4.00	30.00

VITIS (Grape)			
(See also page 39.)			
Aestivalis (Summer Grape)			
Vine. Zone V. Fruits Sept.			
	(Each)	(10)	(100)
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 4.00	
18 to 24 in. X	.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 17.00
Cordifolia (Frost Grape)			
Vine. Zone V. Fruits Oct.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 5.00	
18 to 24 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 17.00
Labrusca (Fox Grape)			
Vine. Zone V. Fruits Sept.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 7.50	
Rotundifolia (Muscadine)			
Vine. Zone V. Fruits Aug.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 4.00	
18 to 24 in. X	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
WALNUT (Juglans)			
WAYFARING TREE (Viburnum lantana)			
WEIGELIA (Diervilla)			
Amabilis (Pink Weigelia)			
9 ft. Zone V. May. Pink. Drainage.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 7.00	
Rosea			
Profuse Rose.			
*12 to 18 in.	.....	\$ 7.00	
18 to 24 in.	.....	16.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .45	\$ 3.00 20.00
Sessilifolia (Lutea)			
4 ft. Zone IV. Yellow June to Aug.			
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .60	\$ 4.00 \$ 32.00
Hybrida (Named Hybrid Weigelias)			
—Candida—Profuse creamy in June.			
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .40	\$ 3.50 \$ 30.00
—Eva Rathke—Dark red blooms crowd the branches from June to August.			
* 8 to 10 in.	.....	\$ 12.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$ .75	\$ 5.50 30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	1.00	7.50 40.00
WHITE WOOD (Liriodendron)			
WILLOW (Salix)			
WINTER-BERRY (Ilex verticill)			
WINTERGREEN (Gaultheria)			
WISTERIA (Wisteria)			
Multijuga (Long-Cluster Wisteria)			
25 ft. Vine. Zone V. Fragrant purple clusters three feet long, May and June. Humus, drain, sun.			
18 to 24 in. S	.....	\$ 20.00	
4-yr. grafts	....	\$1.25	\$11.00
—naga noda—Clusters of sensational length. Up to 5 feet.			
2-yr. grafts	....	\$2.50	.....
—praecox (Issai)—Dwarf blue. Begins bearing very young.			
1-yr. grafts	....	\$1.50	\$13.00
—rosea—Multijuga with pink blooms.			
1-yr. grafts	....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00 \$ 75.00
2-yr. grafts	....	1.50	.....
Sinensis (Chinese Wisteria)			
30 ft. Zone (V). Short, compact violet in May. Fragrant. Sun, drain. The entire new leaf-growth is pruned off in July. Then it blooms next year.			
4-yr. grafts	....	\$1.70	\$16.00 \$140.00
—alba—Good white form.			
Heavy 4-yr.	.....	\$1.75	\$16.00 \$140.00
WITCH-HAZEL (Hamamelis)			
WITHE-ROD (Viburnum Cass)			
YELLOW ROOT (Zanthorhiza)			
YEW (Taxus)			
YEW, PLUM (Cephalotaxus)			
ZANTHORHIZA (Yellow Root)			
Apiifolia			
2 ft. Zone IV. Avoid lime. Superb ground cover and soil holder. Odd brown flowers in May.			
12 to 15 in.	.....	\$ .40	\$ 4.00 \$ 30.00

*=small size for lining-out; X=transplanted; B&B=earth ball.

Profits from Trees and Shrubs

IN these days of dubious investments nothing is sure. Trees and shrubs provide a source of income for the future in various ways on a basis that compares favorably with other business. They are permanent and their product is basic—not subject to variable demand. As compared with ordinary farming, the cost of up-keep and preparing a yearly crop is incomparably lower—almost nothing in many cases. There is no plowing, seeding or (usually) cultivation. Here are some suggested ideas:

1. Growing pulpwood. (See page 6)

2. Growing timber. (See page 6)

3. Christmas Trees. (See page 6)

4. Start a Nursery—In the right locality this can profitably be done, in two ways:—

a—Local nursery of choice kinds.

b—Growing selected kinds for wholesale sales.

We will gladly help you prepare proper lists and quote prices.

5. Fruit Orchards—Still money to be made, in spite of pests and competition. (See pages 40, 41)
6. Grafted Nut Trees—New but already producing results. (See page 42) 1000 Hardy Walnuts should return a net income of \$3,000. the 10th year, increasing up to \$10,000. a year! (One tree produced \$100. in a year.)

7. Huge New Blueberries—Fancy fruit brings fancy prices. You can make a nice living from one acre!

8. Grapes for wine and juice. A vineyard pays well. New varieties, page 39.

9. Trees for Stock Farms. See next page, bottom left.

DO YOU OWN LAND NOW PRODUCING NOTHING?

We suggest that in the above list, there are five production schemes that require absolutely no cultivation of any kind whatsoever, and yet will pay good dividends over a period of years. They are Numbers 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9. In each case, just plant the trees and leave them!

Little Bits of Sugar for the Birds

Why Attract Birds?

1. For their own sake. Beauty of feather and song.
2. They are nature's simple remedy for insect pests.
3. Orchardists can prevent damage to fruit, if they provide native berries which birds prefer.

How Attract Birds?

1. Don't keep cats. (Or bell them.)
2. Provide a water supply in the form of a shallow pool or basin. (Change water daily if in basin.)
3. Plant shrubs and trees for protection and food in season. The list below gives an intelligent selection.

Total kinds of birds observed eating each fruit.	REALLY ATTRACT BIRDS with their known FAVORITE FOODS! The shrubs below are eaten by many birds (see left-hand column). But the birds on the right-hand table PREFER the fruits indicated above all others.				LIST OF DESIRABLE BIRDS (Read Down)																										
	SEASON				TREES AND SHRUBS (Read this list across) Prices and description alphabetical—page 11 to 37. (BARGAINS on page 7)	Bluebird	Bobwhite	Catbird	Chickadee	Cardinal	Finch	Flicker	Grosbeak	Grouse (ruffed)	Kingbird	Meadow lark	Mocking-bird	Phoebe	Orioles	Quail (valley)	Sapsucker	Sparrow (song)	Sp. (white-throat)	Tanager (scarlet)	Thrasher (brown)	Thrush (hermit)	Thrush (wood)	Wren	Vireo	Warblers	Waxwing (cedar)
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter																											
40	:	:	○	:	Amelanchier			×				×							×						×					×	
39	:	:	○	○	Ampelopsis (Quin.)	×					×	×									×			×		×					×
13	○	○	○	○	Aronia (Chokeberry)											×															
17	○	○	○	○	Benzoin (Spicebush)										×																
40	○	○	○	○	Celtis (Hackberry)	×				×		×					×														
86	○	○	○	○	Cornus (Dogwoods)	×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×		×					×		×	×					×	
33	○	○	○	○	Crataegus (Var's.)						×		×	×											×	×					
45	○	○	○	○	Ilex opaca (Holly)	×	×	×				×	×	×			×		×	×					×	×					×
39	○	○	○	○	Juniper (Red cedar)	×					×	×	×	×			×								×					×	×
15	○	○	○	○	Lonicera		×	×				×											×		×						
73	○	○	○	○	Myrica (Bayberry)	×	×	×	×			×				×		×							×	×		×	×		
52	○	○	○	○	Morus (Mulberry)					×	×				×				×					×		×				×	×
36	○	○	○	○	Nyssa (Tupelo)						×	×							×											×	×
74	○	○	○	○	Prunus (Native Cherry)	×	×	×			×	×	×	×			×		×					×	×						×
93	○	○	○	○	Rhus (Sumacs)	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×			×	×		×				×	×						×
25	:	:	○	○	Rosa (wild roses)		×							×																	
106	:	○	○	○	Sambucus (Elder)	×		×					×	×	×		×	×	×					×			×	×			
18	:	○	○	○	Sassafras		×	×							×														×		
14	:	○	○	○	Sorbus (Mt. Ash)			×					×						×						×						×
25	○	○	○	○	Symphoricarp. (red)								×	×																	
67	○	○	○	○	Vaccinium (Blue'by)	×		×	×			×	×	×					×	×					×	×					×
28	○	○	○	○	Viburnum (Blackhaw)	×	×	×			×	×	×	×										×	×						×
77	:	:	○	:	Vitis (Wild grape)	×	×	×	×		×		×	×	×		×								×						×

Rubus — The Brambles — (Raspberry, Blackberry, etc.)

Any Soil; Prune cautiously, berries only grow on last year's wood! Postpaid Prices

Red Raspberries (R. strigosus, Zone I.)			
Latham — Heavy fruiting, the most dependable .....	.20	.50	1.50
St. Regis—Crop in spring and another in autumn .....	.20	.60	1.50
Taylor—New. Very large and very prolific .....	.30	1.50	3.75
Black Raspberry (R. occidentalis, Z. III.)			
Black Beauty—Most dependable “black-cap” variety .....	.20	.60	1.50
Purple Raspberry (R. neglectus, Z. II.)			
Sodus—Heaviest bearer of all raspberries. Good .....	.25	1.40	3.50
Yellow Raspberries (Strigosus, Zone I.)			
Golden Queen — Delicious amber-yellow .....	.20	.85	1.95

Blackberries (Zone III.)			
(Each) (6) (25)			
Eldorado — Large, upright and most dependable .....	.25	.65	1.50
Early Harvest — Prolific and 10 days earlier than Eldorado .....	.25	.65	1.50
Iceberg—White Blackberry.			
Novelty .....	.30	.75	1.85
Dewberry (R. procumbens, Zone II.)			
Lucretia—Larger and sweeter than any, but soft .....	.20	.60	1.50
Wineberry (R. phoenicolasius, Zone V.)			
Like raspberry, but fruit in large clusters .....	.30	1.50	3.75
“Strawberry” Raspberry (R. illecebrosus, Zone V.) — Upright berries on handsome bush.			
Novelty .....	.30	1.50	4.00

Hybrid Brambles			
New, thrilling flavors — much better than their parents — the blackberries and raspberries.			
(Each) (6) (25)			
Loganberry, Zone VI.—Mild, winey flavor. Distinct in this kind only .....	.35	1.75	6.00
Boysenberries, Zone V-VI.—Huge, 2 in. berry, highest quality of all brambles. Hardest of new hybrids. Prolific in fruit. There is no better berry known			
	.30	1.25	3.00
Thornless Youngberry, Zone VI-VII.			
Plant Pat. No. 4. Like Boysenberry in flavor and in addition has thornless canes. However, it is more tender even with protection			
	1.50	3.50	

STOCK-FEED FROM TREES

The whole idea of raising our food from annual plants like wheat and corn is an inheritance from pre-historic ages, says Dr. J. Russel Smith in his book Tree Crops.

Trees yield more food per acre, more uniformly, without any back-breaking labor and, most important, without needing soil cultivation—which is the operation responsible for erosion.

He suggests three native trees which, combined, produce fruit continuously from June to December—and provide it automatically by dropping fruit daily where stock—pigs, cattle, etc.—can pick it up without attention or supervision.

1. **Mulberry** — Loved by all animals, good fattening food. Berries begin dropping in June and continue into August. See under MORUS for seedlings, in alphabetical list, pages 11 to 37. Also see next column for New American best variety (\$60. per 100 not prepaid).
2. **Honey Locust (Gleditsia)** — Large pods high in sugar content, drop in September. All stock eats them. Very fattening. As yet no improved varieties ready, but seedlings priced under GLEDITSIA and bear well on the average.
3. **Persimmon** — Our native “forgotten man” of the fruit trees. Man and beast alike eat it avidly. Seedlings (see under ASIMINA in tree and shrub list) bear irregularly and usually late, dropping fruit into early winter.

Early Golden — and other grafted early fruiting American varieties bear early enough to be useful in Zone VI. We offer 3 to 4 foot grafted \$2.50 each, \$25. doz. Dried, the fruit resembles figs, but not so rich and cloying. There are Oriental Persimmons, but not hardy in the north.
4. **Oaks (See under QUERCUS)**—Acorns have extremely high nutritive value particularly for pigs, and almost any of the native species may be used for this purpose.

At present, small supplementary feedings are necessary to completely balance a stock diet on trees. Yet the above kinds will cut to a third ordinary cost and trouble. Those interested in the general subject should buy Dr. Smith's book. \$1.49.

Small Fruits SOME OLD FAVORITES

RIBES (Gooseberry, Currant)			
These shrubs all act as hosts to the White Pine Blister Rust. We list them with this warning and the suggestion that you do not plant near White Pines—which include all Pines that have five needles in a sheath. The disease may spread as far as half a mile. It does not harm Ribes, but kills the Pines. Yet it cannot thrive without Ribes. Zone II. All prefer heavy soils.			
(Postpaid)			
(Each) (10)			
Red Lake Currant—New and the best red known. Large, lasting fruit	\$.40	\$3.50	
Perfection — Compact bush. Popular currant .....	.30	2.50	
Wilder—Very vigorous and hangs late .....	.30	2.50	
Poorman Gooseberry—Largest mildew-free American type.			
Red .....	.40	3.50	
Downing—Green, good ....	.30	2.50	

GRAPES (Vitis)			
See native species on page 37. The following are hybrids of native sorts, hardy Zone IV and easily grown.			
(Each) (100)			
post- not			
paid post.			
Old Varieties	\$.30	\$15.00	
Agawan—Large red.			
Beta—Black.			
Brighton—Dark red.			
Campbell's Early—Black.			
Catawba—Red, good wine-grape.			
Concord—Black. Strong flavor.			
Delaware—Red, good wine-grape.			
Niagara—White, good wine-grape.			
Worden—Black.			
New Varieties .....	.50	36.00	
Caco—Free-bearing red, strong grower. Sweet. Heavy buncher.			
Fredonia—The earliest black grape of good quality.			
Portland—White and the earliest of all grapes. Healthy, vigorous and really fine quality grape. Easily grown.			

Novelty Fruits NATIVE AMERICANS

Buffalo Berry			
(Shepherdia argentea) Zone I.			
Fruit scarlet red, sprightly acid, and agreeable flavor, makes an excellent sauce or jelly served with meats. Showy throughout the closing months of the year. Price, \$.35 each; 6 for \$1.75.			
Gumi (Eleagnus longipes) Zone V.			
Fruits are bright red. Eaten raw or made into jams and jellies. Low shrub to 6 ft., indifferent to neglect. Price, \$.45 each; 6 for \$2.50.			
Adams Elderberry			
(Sambucus Canadensis) Zone IV.			
The large berries and extra fruit clusters are a decided improvement over the common kinds. Makes delicious pies, jam and wine. Price \$.35 each, 3 for \$1.00.			
New American Mulberry Zone IV.			
Ever-bearing, from the middle of June until the middle of September. Large, refreshing berries that do not have the mawkish sweetness of most varieties. 4-ft. trees, \$.90 each; 6 for \$5.00.			

Highbush Cranberries			
(Viburnum Americanum) Zone I.			
Large fruited, heavy-yielding types of the American High Bush Cranberry, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. for their especially fine fruit characters. Not particular as to soil requirements. The fruit is very high in pectin, of a brilliant red color, and is used chiefly for making jelly eaten with meats.			
Andrews			
Late, bushes vigorous, clusters large, erect; berries very large, very high in pectin; ripens in September.			
Hahs			
Midseason; very productive; ripens in latter part of August and in September.			
Wentworth			
Earliest, ready to be used for jelly early in August; clusters large, drooping; berries large.			
\$.65 each; 6 for \$3.50.			
ALL PRICES POSTPAID			

Honest, Reliable Fruit Trees

What we offer is just what we say it is—sizes are standard top-size commercial grading. Cheaper and more expensive sizes in the left-hand column. For general use, the sizes in the regular listing will give best results for the least money. Price includes packing.

Bargains in Fruit Trees
One-year whips, healthy, clean.
All kinds.

	(25)	(100)	(1000)
APPLES—			
4 to 5 ft....	8.50	25.00	200.00
PEACH—			
2 to 3 ft....	4.00	13.00	100.00

These grades are often offered as fit for amateur use at "bargain" prices of 40 to 50 cents each. They are low-priced and healthy.

Bearing-size Dwarf Apples!
We have a few trees to offer: specimens 10 feet broad and high, low branched and bushy. Splendid! All have borne and should bear next year. Eight years old. Four kinds only.

Red Astrachan McIntosh Red
Baldwin Rhode Island Greening
Priced Each \$7.50
Packed for Shipment

Beautiful Fruit Trees
APPLE—McIntosh, Red Astrakan, Red Rome, Wealthy.
(Deep pink. Fragrant.)
R. I. Greening, Transparent.
(Showy white blooms.)
PEACH—Crawford, Elberta, Hale.
(Large pink, red center.)
PLUM—Abundance.
(White. The showiest.)

Cross-Fertilizing
The following should not be planted alone. Set out more than one kind:—
APPLE—McIntosh types.
PEAR—Bartlett, Duchess of Ang.
PEACH—J. H. Hale.
PLUMS—Japanese types.
CHERRIES—Sweet types.

Fertilizer for Fruit
Rule-of-thumb formula:—5-8-4 (Commercial mixture). Nitrogen, phosphate, potash, respectively.)

Planting Distances

Apple	30 by 30 ft.
Dwarf Apple	10 by 10 ft.
Cherry	25 ft. 25 ft.
Peach or Plum	20 by 20 ft.
Pear, Standard	25 by 25 ft.
Pear, Dwarf	10 by 10 ft.
Quince	12 by 12 ft.
Blackberry	2 ft. by 6 to 8 ft.
Raspberry	2 ft. by 5 to 6 ft.
Grape	8 to 10 ft. by 10 ft.

SPRAYING — Yes, you must! Write your State Dept. of Agriculture for proper schedule.

APPLES—Zone III to V
(Malus pumila, vars.)
Apples prefer well-drained and fertile soil. You cannot expect the best results if you plant them in impoverished ground. As the trees develop you will find it best to take out the crossed and chafing branches.
Main leaders of the trees should be cut back after their first season's growth. This will produce branching and thus make a better framework.
Space standard Apples 30 feet apart; by keeping them cut back, you can put them closer on a limited area.

(Each) (10)
2 year 1½ in. (5 ft.).....\$1.20 \$9.50
Ask for special prices for 100 or more.

SUMMER VARIETIES
Early Harvest — Yellow, medium size. August. Zone IV.
Red Astrachan — Red, large. August. Zone III.
Early McIntosh—Good new sort. Zone III.
Yellow Transparent—Pale yellow, good. August. Zone III. Needs heavy pruning.

AUTUMN APPLES
Duchess—Yellow, streaked red. Zone III.
Wealthy—Deep red, white flesh. Zone III.
Prune and fertilizer needed.

WINTER VARIETIES
Baldwin—Red, large. Zone V.
Cortland—A beautiful red; larger than McIntosh and ripening a month later. Zone III.
Delicious—Large, red. Zone III.
King (Tompkins)—Crimson, large. Good fruit; poor tree. Zone IV.
McIntosh—One of the best, red; November, February. Zone III.
Northern Spy—Yellow and red; large. Zone IV.
Rhode Island Greening—Greenish yellow; large. Heavy soil. Zone IV.
Red Rome Beauty—Fine old kind. Zone V.

OTHER VARIETIES—old and new quoted on request. Also special prices in quantity.

DWARFED APPLES
Dwarf apple trees have the advantage of growing low, fruiting early, may be planted as close as 8 feet apart each way, and bear almost unbelievable loads of the largest and handsomest Apples.
(Each) (10)
¾ in. (3½ ft.).....\$2.00 \$18.00
Varieties: — Delicious, McIntosh, Red Astrakhan.

CRAB APPLES—Zone III
(Malus adstringens)
You need them for preserving, jellies, and ornament. They are handsome, free-flowering trees.
5 to 6 feet \$1.25 each
Hyslop—Dark crimson; large.
Transcendent—Yellow and red-striped; large.

PEACHES (Prunus persica)
Peach trees are easily cultivated and the short time they take to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to somewhat shear back the bearing trees each spring. To secure vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained, kept clean and mellow, and the trees in thrifty growth.

(Each) (10)
1-yr. 1½ in. (4 ft.).....\$.60 \$5.00
Varieties: In the order of their ripening.
Greensboro—White flesh, red cheek. Zone IV.
Carman—White, red. Freestone. Zone IV.
Mountain Rose—White and red. Zone V.
Champion—White and red. Free. Zone V.
Crawford Early—Yellow. Free. Zone V.
Belle of Georgia—White, red. Free. Zone IV.
Early Elberta—Yellow. Free. Zone V.
Rochester—Yellow. Freestone. Prolific. Zone IV.
Elberta—Yellow. Freestone. Zone V. The most popular.
J. H. Hale—Yellow. Freestone. Zone V.
Crawford Late — Yellow. Freestone. Zone V.

PLUMS—Zone IV
(Prunus hybrid species)
Plums are a quick-growing, early-bearing fruit that should be more generally planted. A few in your garden, or in the rear of your lawn will more than pay for the little space they occupy.
(Each) (10)
2-year 1½ in. (4½ ft.).....\$1.20 \$9.50

JAPANESE PLUMS
Abundance—One of the best Japanese plums. Medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh, yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality.
Burbank—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm; tree vigorous.
Red June—Fair size and quality. Vermilion tinted. Productive. Ripens before Abundance.
Wickson — Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red fruit. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good. A good shipping plum. Tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer. Zone V.

EUROPEAN PLUMS
Bradshaw—Very large, dark violet-red. Flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant.
Damson—Medium size; blue; flesh juicy, tender, sweet; reliable grower. Fine for preserving.
German Prune—Medium, oval, purplish blue. Flesh, rich, juicy and of high flavor.
Lombard—Fruit juicy and pleasant, adhering to the stone. Tree very hardy, vigorous.

PEARS—Zone V
(Pyrus communis)

Pears prove one of the most delicious fruits, if you are located where you can grow them. There is always a market for pears and their production rarely satisfies the demand.

Unlike other fruits, pears should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place where they can ripen perfectly.

- (Each) (10)
- 2-3 yr. 1½ in. (4½ ft.)....\$1.35 \$11.00
- Anjou—Winter. Buttery and juicy.
- Bartlett—Summer. Yellow. Melting, fragrant.
- Clapp's Favorite — Summer. Good, but blights.
- Seckel—Fall. Small but good.
- Sheldon—Fall. White flesh. High quality.
- Beurre Bosc—Late. Bronze. Delicious.

DWARFED PEARS
(Each) (10)

⅝ in. (4 ft.)\$1.25 \$ 9.50

Anjou
Bartlett

Clapp's Favorite
Seckel

QUINCES—Zone V
(Cydonia oblonga)

Allow your trees to grow in sod, but do not let high weeds choke them, and you will have only mild attacks of blight if any.

- (Each) (10)
- 2 yr. ⅝ in. (4 ft.)\$1.25 \$ 9.50
- Orange—Large, golden, productive.
- Champion—Large, oval; bright yellow; Bears very young.

APRICOT—Zone V
(Prunus armenica)

- (Each) (10)
- 2 yr. 1½ in. (4 ft.)\$1.10 \$ 9.50
- Early Golden—Small, sweet.
- Moorpark—Red-cheek. Rich.

CHERRIES—Zone IV-V
(Each) (10)

2 yr. 1½ in. (4 ft.)\$1.35 \$12.00

- SWEET (Prunus avium) Zone V
- Black Tartarian—Black. Early.
- Gov. Wood—Red on white. Early.
- Windsor—Black. Late. ("Ox-heart")
- Yellow Spanish—White, flesh.

- SOUR (Prunus cerasus) Zone IV
- Early Richmond—Red. Early.
- Montmorency—Red. Mid-season.
- Morello—Black. Late.

- SOUR-SWEET (Prunus hybrids)
- Late Duke—Slightly acid. Red.

Fruit Aristocrats—Dwarfed Espaliers PHOTOS
PAGE 43

Go to your fancy grocer and ask for the most perfect fruit he carries—it will be about one-half the size of a properly grown Espalier Fruit! It will not be as juicy and full of flavor! These facts are instantly proved to you when you see your first ripe fruit on an Espalier Dwarf Fruit Tree. For centuries they have been well known in Europe.

The trees here offered will never reach a height of more than 10 or 12 feet—the fruit ripens in full sunlight, each individual fruit gets its share. Even if such trees were not ornamental, they would be noteworthy for fruit alone. But they are beautiful—clean-cut form and healthy young side growth—something new and different. Use them instead of vines against the house: train them along wire fences to add beauty and interest. Easy to grow; beautiful in flower, leaf and fruit; what more can be asked from a small tree?

PRICES include packing. Weight 30 to 100 pounds each. Freight charges collect.

VARIETIES NOW READY

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| APPLES | PEACHES |
| Duchess of Oldenburg | Elberta |
| Delicious | Hiley |
| Fameuse | Yellow St. John |
| McIntosh | Rochester |
| Cortlandt | Crawford |
| R. I. Greening | Champion |
| PEARS | NECTARINES |
| Bartlett | Boston |
| Flemish Beauty | Red Roman |
| Clapp's Favorite | Lord Napier |
| Duchess d'Angouleme | Newton |
| Beurre d'Anjou | Victoria |
| Seckel | |
| PLUMS | APRICOTS |
| Reine Claude (green gage) | Early Golden |
| Abundance | Moore Park |
| German Prune | Blenheim |

CARE NEEDED FOR ESPALIERS

Ten to twelve feet is the maximum height to which true dwarf Espaliers will grow. Little pruning is needed—beyond keeping the small new spurs from reaching more than six inches outside of the main stems. When a spur has borne it will continue to bear. Pick the stem with the fruit.

Peaches are an exception: fruit grows only on last season's wood. Keep two spurs coming at every four inch interval along the stem. In March, prune one back and let the other fruit. Then, when fruited, cut it back and from the other by then there should be two new ones for the following year's crop.

Watering and fertilizing are unnecessary except in very poor soil indeed. Spray for disease as with any fruit tree.

In planting against a wall, place the tree six inches away and allow 18 inches root space—requiring a space in all two feet out from the wall.

Every tree offered has already borne fruit in the nursery.

						
U-form 5 to 6 feet	Double-U 6-feet (heavy)	Four-Arm 6-feet (heavy)	Six-Arm 6 to 8 feet	Eight-Arm 6 to 8 feet	2-tier Horizontal 3-feet high	Fan-shaped 6 to 8 feet
(2-ft. wide) Apples Pears	(7-feet wide) Peaches Nectarines Apricots	(4-feet wide) Apples Pears Plums	Heavy specimens (6-feet wide) Apples Pears Plums	Heavy specimen (8-feet wide) Apples Pears	(8-feet wide) Apples Pears	(8-feet wide) Plums Peaches Nectarines Apricots
(3-ft. wide) Peaches Nectarines Apricots	\$12.75 each	\$12.75 each	\$18.75 each	\$30.00 each	\$12.75 each	\$15.00 each
\$8.75 each	(Other fruits are better in 4-arm)	(Other fruits are better in Double-U)	(No other kinds now ready.)	(No other kinds now ready)	1-tier horizontal (1½-feet high) Apples, Pears only	(No other kinds grown)
					\$8.75 each	

Hardy Grafted Nut Trees

PHOTOS
NEXT PAGE

AT LAST we are able to offer our customers an opportunity to buy and enjoy the remarkable new hybrid nut trees. Hybridizers and experimenters have been working on this problem for years. Hardy types of both English Walnuts and Pecans are now available for the North. Delicious Black Walnuts with easily opened shells . . . Hybrid Hickories with haunting flavor previously unknown even to epicures . . . most amazing of all, these varieties will bear nuts as early as the third or fourth year after planting. The varieties we offer here have been thoroughly tested for some years.

BLACK WALNUTS—Zone IV (Bears in Zone V)

North America has more and finer native nut trees than any other continent. This Black Walnut is naturally one of our most stately and beautiful native trees and produces one of the finest nuts in the world. It is hardy in Canada and in Florida, growing well in any fertile well drained soil. But the grafted sorts grow faster and the nuts thinner shelled, with plump meat that comes out readily. The flavor is unique and is not lost in cooking (this can be said of no other nut). The new grafted varieties bear their first nuts sometimes in the second year after planting and commonly in the third to fifth year if the tree is properly fertilized. There are several varieties:

Stabler has the thinnest shell. The meat falls out easily in halves or one piece and is of a rich mellow flavor. The tree makes a fine spreading specimen with unusually ornamental foliage.

Thomas is a really rapid-growing tree, hardy and easy to grow. The meat is attractive and tasty, but does not crack as easily as the Stabler.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet....	\$2.00	\$17.50	6 to 7 feet....	\$3.25	\$32.50
4 to 5 feet....	2.25	22.50	8 to 10 feet....	5.00	50.00
5 to 6 feet....	2.75	27.50	10 to 12 feet....	6.00	60.00

ENGLISH WALNUT—Zone V

If these be grafted on Black Walnut roots, the wood ripens much sooner than otherwise. Hence, such trees can stand much colder weather and are now doing well in New England and even Michigan.

Wiltz-Mayette is perhaps the best variety for all purposes. The shell can be cracked in the fingers. The meat is plump, white and not in the least bitter. It is a reliable bearer. The English Walnut requires a lime soil and where this is not natural, it is imperative that lime or crushed limestone be plentifully added to the planting soil. The first crop may be expected in four years.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet....	\$2.75	\$27.50			
4 to 5 feet....	3.00	30.00	5 to 6 feet....	\$3.25	\$32.50

ACTUAL BEARING RECORDS: Trees do not bear well as far north as they will live. Roughly speaking, about one zone warmer; or, figured another way, they bear wherever Peaches will bear. The Black Walnut bears even north of Peaches.

Grafted trees are crooked when young. They will out-grow this in a few years and make straight trunks.

Black Walnut:—
5th year—½ bushel
6th year—700 nuts
7th year—1 bushel
9th year—2½ bushels

English Walnut:—
5th year—100 nuts
10th year—3 bushels
Chestnut:—
2nd year—50 nuts

Hardy Pecans:—
5-7 years—10-14 lbs.
12th year—3 pecks
13th year—80 lbs.

BLUEBERRY CULTURE

Blueberries require an acid soil containing peat or other rotted vegetable matter. They need a moderate supply of soil-moisture, and good drainage so that the roots can get air during the growing season.

Set the plants in beds 3 feet apart one way and 4 to 5 feet the other way. Two varieties should be included in every planting, as an exchange of pollen is necessary to produce good crops of berries.

The second year remove the flower-buds in order to throw the full strength of the plants into the top and roots. The third summer the flower-buds may be left and the plants should produce a good crop of fruit.

Huge Hybrid Blueberries

PHOTOS
NEXT PAGE

Two decades of hybridizing and testing and now you can grow Blueberries three-quarters of an inch across. Delicious, smooth flavor. An acid soil is needed; mulch as for rhododendrons. The year after planting remove all flower-buds. The third year you may leave the flowers and enjoy the first fruit.

VARIETIES AVAILABLE: PRICES (Named Varieties)

	Each	10
3-year, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
4-year, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	18.00

1 year transplants (4 to 7 inch)
10 of any one kind for \$5.00
(individually wrapped)

Rubel. Vigorous. Large blue berries in July.
Pioneer. Smaller bush; larger berries. A heavy bearer and early.
Cabot. The earliest. Broad, low bush. Delicious berries.
Rancocas. Slender, upright bush. Berries larger than Rubel, a few days earlier.
Concord. A large bush with huge berries of fine flavor.
Jersey. The largest bush, also the largest berries. Vigorous. Light blue.

Rare and New Fruits



HARDY GRAFTED PERSIMMON—Delicious native fruits grafted to selected early-bearing varieties (See page 39)



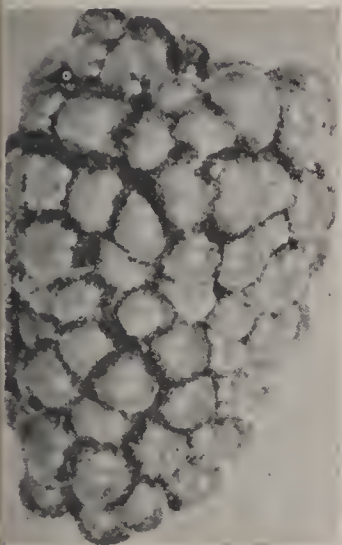
ESPALIER . . . Trained Dwarf Fruit Trees

At left: How the fruit hangs,
each one large and perfect
(Pears)

Below: How the tree grows
(note Apples)



Four-arm Espalier apple with fruit



NEW HYBRID BERRIES—At left the Young-berry. Wonderful new crosses between Raspberry and Blackberry. See also Boysenberry on page 39.

We Have Common Fruit Trees, Too!

On page 40 appear complete lists of apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries, apricots, etc., in standard and dwarf forms. Prices are low for honest quality.

THE NEW HUGE HYBRID BLUEBERRIES

Below: Life-size berries.
Right: Attractive bush or-
naments any garden. (Page
42)



HARDY GRAFTED NUT TREES

(Photos below are life-size) (See page 42)



Stabler Black Walnut—a majestic tree



McCallister
(Two new hybrid Hickories)

Burlington

Hardy Chinese
Pecan Chestnut

Stabler

Thomas
(Three Hardy Walnuts)

Wiltz-Mayette

Hardy Perennials

On the next six pages are our selections of the best kinds from the point of view of prolonged color and adaptability.

Peonies are a Specialty with us



Did you know that new Iris bloom in fall as well as spring?



On this page we picture twelve kinds of hardy, really satisfactory Perennial plants that anyone can grow and that give long periods of bloom, very showy. These, as well as other kinds, are listed alphabetically in the following pages.



POPPIES—of the new colors are striking



Dianthus plumarius



Pyrethrum grandiflorum



LILIES are no bother at all once planted in right soil



DELPHINIUM—for the blue garden. Faithful in bloom. Gorgeous



Gaillardia grandiflora



Aquilegia (Columbine)



Phlox Rheinland



Dicentra (Bleeding-heart)



The gorgeous new dwarf Chrysanthemum called "Pink-cushion," "Amelia" or "Azalea-mum"

Hardy Flowering Perennials

CATALOG DESCRIPTIONS

On five pages are most of the really valuable hardy perennials. Necessarily, the descriptions are brief, yet absolutely complete in every way. No catalog or, for that matter, no book published gives more information.

Culture is noted after the generic name as to soil, sun, etc. Also distance apart for planting. After the species name appears height of plant, color and time of bloom.

No notes are made unless needed. All plants are presumed tolerant of ordinary soil, of sun or part shade, and hardy as far north as Zone III. Where a special note appears, therefore, it is **vastly important** that the plant get that treatment. In the few cases where Hardiness Zones are mentioned, we refer to the map on page 2.



PACKING IS IMPORTANT!

Sketch shows typical package of two plants of a kind (weight about 1 lb.) As many of these as ordered are packed together in box or bundle for mailing.

(Damp moss and waterproof paper).

ALL PRICES POSTPAID!

Low as the prices are, they include careful packing and cost of posting to your door!

These plants are fine, lusty—bursting with vigor! Usually field grown, the size depending on the variety, transplanted and with bushy roots. Far better than any perennials we have ever offered! Where they grow best in pots, they are from pots — (Chrysanthemum, Asters, Aubrietia, etc.)

Packing usually as sketched here, except bulbs and roots — (Iris, Peonies, etc.) which have special packing of their own. We have never seen better packing.

PRICES: (Except as noted)—two for 45c; ten for \$1.80. (Not less than 2 of a kind).

DISCOUNT: After totalling prices of your order, if 50 or more are on it, 10% off!

ALPHABETICAL DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST of PERENNIALS

ACHILLEA (Milfoil: Yarrow)

Avoid manure; divide 3rd year.
Ptarmica (The Pearl)—1 ft. Double white June-Sept. (Space 8 in.)
Tomentosa—8 in. Yellow July-Sept. (Space 4 inches).

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion)

Even poor soil. Space 8 inches.
Coronaria (Mullein Pink)—3 ft. Crimson, June-July. Two, 35c; ten, \$1.30.

AJUGA (Bugle)

Drain; sun-shade; space 6 inches.
Genevensis—6 in., blue, white to red spikes, May-June. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Reptans rubra—3-in.; Purple-blue, May-June. Purple leaf. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

ALYSSUM (Madwort)

Drain; sun; space 8 inches.
Saxatile compactum—1 ft. Showy yellow, April-May.
Saxat. sulphureum—6-inch dwarf, Sulphur, May. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet)

Light, drained soil. Sun.
Italica Dropmore—4 ft. Blue spire June-Sept. (Space 18 inches). Two, 55c; 10, \$2.30.
Myosotidiflora—1 ft. Blue, April-June. Sun-shade. (Space 8 inches). Two, 65c; ten, \$2.70.

ANTHEMIS (Golden Camomile)

Very tolerant. Space 12 inches.
Tinctoria Kelway—1½ ft. Yellow, June-Sept. Handsome foliage.
Tinctoria Perry—Better, larger flowers. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Humus, manure; part shade; space 10 inches. Heavy soil.
Chrysantha—2 ft. Yellow, showy, fragrant, May-July.
Vulgaris nivea grandiflora—1½ feet, white, June. Compact.
Photo Hybrids—Long-Spurred — 2 ft. Various colors, May-July. Drain.
Hybrids, Pink shades—The same. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

ARMERIA (Thrift: Sea Pink)

Dry, sandy, sun. Space 8 inches.
Cephalotes rubra—1 ft. Deep pink June-July. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Lauchiana—6 in., rosy-red May-July, evergreen. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

ARTEMISIA (Southernwood: Sage)

Sun, moist, drain. Space 8 inches.
Abrotanum—2 ft. yellow, July. Fragrant leaf. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Lactiflora—5 ft. Whitish, Aug.-Sept. Very fragrant bloom.

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly-weed)

Sun, sandy, space 8 inches.
Tuberosa—2 ft. Showy Orange, July-Aug. Long-lasting when cut.

ASTER (Asters)

Very tolerant. Space 8 inches.
Alpinus — Blue daisy, yellow center, May-June. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
New Dwarf Hybrids—Various colors, in Sept. 9 to 12 inches, bushy. Charming dwarf, compact little bushes completely covered with flowers by the hundred.
Varieties and prices:—
Countess Dudley—Pink, yellow eye.
Marjorie—Bright pink. Later.
Nancy—Flesh-pink. Still later.
Ronald—Showy, lilac-pink.
Victor—Dwarfest, lavender-blue.
Each kind: Two, 80c; ten, \$3.30.

ASTILBE (Florists' Spiraea)

Humus, manure, moist. Space 1 ft.
Arendsii (Hybrid Plume Spiraea)—2-3 ft. Spikes, various colors, July-Aug. Superb show. Variety:—
Amethyst — Deep violet-purple. Two, \$1.05; ten, \$4.30.
Bonne — New. Darkest red. Superb. Two, \$1.80; ten, \$7.30.
Deutschland — Feathery, white. Two, \$1.30; ten, \$5.30.
Gloria—Brilliant dark pink. Two, \$1.05; ten, \$4.30.
Peach Blossom—Light pink. Two, \$1.05; ten, \$4.30.
Princess Mary—Blush pink. Two, \$1.05; ten, \$4.30.
Queen Alexandra — Clear pink. Two, 95c; ten, \$3.90.

AUBRIETIA (Purple Rock-Cress)

Hardier if drained. Space ½ ft.
Deltoidea eyri—Low mat, sends up 1 ft. heads of blue in May. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

Sun, manure. Space 18 inches.
Australis—2 ft. Bushy. Blue, June.

CALAMINTHA (Calamint)

Tolerant. Space 8 inches.
Alpina—½ ft. Purple in June.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

Manure, divide every two years. Part shade. Space 9 inches.
Carpatica (Harebell)—8-inch tuft. Blue, June-Oct. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Medium calycanthema — (Canterbury Bells, double). Various, May, June.
Persicifolia Telham Beauty — 2½ ft. Lavendar-blue, June-July. Profuse. Two, 80c; ten, \$3.30.

CATANANCHE (Cupid's Dart)

Sun, dry. Space 8 inches.
Caerulea—2 ft. Blue, June-Sept.

CENTAUREA (Knapweed)

Sun, divide 3rd year. Space ¾ ft.
Dealbata—2 ft. Large, striking deep pink, June-Aug.
Macrocephala — 3 ft. Yellow thistle, June-Aug. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Montana (Cornflower) — 2 ft. Violet-blue, large, July-Sept.

CERASTIUM (Chickweed)

Sun. Tolerant. Space 1 foot.
Tomentosum (Snow-in-summer) — Silvery carpet. White, May-June.

CHEIRANTHUS (Siberian Wallflower)

Loose, drain, sun. Space ½ foot.
Allioni—1 ft. Dazzling Orange in June. Often dies of over-blooming!

CHELONE (Turtle-head)

Damp, rich. Space 1 foot apart.
Lyoni—3 ft. Purple, Aug.-Sept.

Prices, except where noted: Two for 45c; Ten (one kind) for \$1.80 Postpaid.

Hardy Chrysanthemums (C. Morifolium)

ENORMOUS color range, many of them being unique. A rich, drained soil. For bushy plants with hundreds of small flowers, prune all long shoots in June-July, allowing each to branch. For large specimen blooms remove all weak growth and all branching, allowing one bud on each terminal shoot. All are hardy, but late-flowering kinds are often bud-blighted before blooming north of Zone (V). (All plants in 2-inch pots, small but vigorous.)

New Outstanding Earlies (Hardy Zone [IV])

- Aladdin—"Perpetual-flowered Mum"
Copper bronze in August, then new shoots grow and color deepens into frost, countless blooms.
- Amelia—"Azalea Chrysanthemum"
The dwarfest Mum—about 1 ft. Very spreading, yet neat. Completely covered with lovely pink from Sept. on to frost. Two, 50c; ten, \$2.10.
- Bonibell—Very free-flowering and early. Beautiful Orange-buff.
- Daybreak — Begins late Sept. Unique fragrant sort. Flowers are single large, shell-pink.
- Fern Ridge—Another of the new singles. Fiery red, orange center.
- Grenadier—Flowers in clusters, freely. Crimson with bronze.

- Irene—Masses of button type blooms. Clear white.
- Jean Treadway—Aster type. Soft pink with dark pink center.
- Louise Schling—Tall, shapely bush large very double, salmon-red blooms. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
- Petit Jean—Pompon type, blush pink on long stems.
- Wheatly Hill — Pompon, white with greenish center.

Dazzler—Almost early (October 10) and sensational new color which should be tried by every one—Flaming red. Two, 50c; ten, \$2.10.

General List of Garden Chrysanthemums

- EARLY (Zone IV South)
- Argentuillais—Large. Orange-red, yellow tipped.
 - Enchantress — Showy half-single rose-pink.
 - Frances Whittlesley—Large, bronze.
 - Moonlight — Beautiful single. Deep blush with yellowish center.
 - October Girl—Opens pink, turns lavender. Semi-double.
 - Yellow Normandie—Large yellow.

- LATE (Zone VI)
- Beatrice—Purple, yellow center, large.
 - Capt. Cook—Old rose, perfect. Old but still good. Large blooms.
 - Champagne—Straw and ruby red. Large blooms. Very good.
 - Lilian Doty — Pompon type on long stems. Clear pink.
 - Mrs. Cal. Coolidge — Excellent single rich cardinal red, yellow center.
 - Red Doty—Famous old variety. Dark red. Large flowers.

- Mid-Season (Zone V or South)
- Bokhara—Bronze. Good cut-flower.
 - Cheerfulness—Many yellow buttons.
 - Chestnut Burr — Pompon, dark velvet bronze. Extra Hardy—(Zone IV).
 - Cora P. Buhl—Pompon, yellow.
 - Crimson Splendor—Striking red. Two, 50c; ten, \$2.10.
 - Eva-Dwarf—Deep lilac-pink.
 - Fee Parisienne—Large pale pink.
 - Firebrand—Large double red.
 - Glory of Seven-Oaks — Popular dwarf. Large gold-bronze.
 - Granny Scovil — Double coral-bronze. Two, 50c; ten, \$2.10.
 - Harvest Home—Spreading. Golden.
 - Mrs. Harrison—Lavender-pink.
 - Ouray—Pompon. Bright mahogany.
 - Orange Perfection—Tall stems
 - Petit Louise—Soft pink. Large.
 - Ruth Cummings — Terracotta bronze, large.
 - Red Flare—Dwarf red Pompon.
 - Tasiva—Large white. Neat bush.
 - White Doty—White pompon. Tall.
 - Yellow Doty—Large golden.

NEW KOREAN HYBRID CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Really much hardier, probably all to Zone IV and perhaps III. Tolerant. Mostly single, some semi-double, large, in lovely pastel shades. Bloom in early October. Plants from 2½ inch pots, extra well rooted. Individual blooms are short-stemmed, but whole sprays can be cut and make effective cut-flowers.

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES: Two for 55c; ten for \$2.30. (Not less than two of one kind, ten rate only for 5 or more of one kind).

- Astrid—Pink Daisy-like flowers, yellow center.
- Apollo—Bright orange, medium height.
- Ceres — Old and coppery bronze, very large.
- Daphne—Daphne pink, medium height.

- Diana—Semi-double, light salmon, large flowers.
- Hebe—Light pink, medium height.
- Orion—Clear yellow, medium height.
- Vulcan—Carmine red, excellent variety.

- COREOPSIS (Tickseed)
- Sun, drain. Space 1 ft. apart.
 - Grandiflora—3 ft. Large, yellow, June-August. Good cut-flower.
 - Grandiflora duplex — Semi-double. Dwarf. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
 - Sunburst — Larger, double. Strong stems. New. Two, 80c; ten, \$3.30.

- DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)
- Loose, rich soil. Lime. Sun.
 - Chinense grandiflorum — Dwarf, space 1 ft. Vivid blue. June-Aug.
 - Chinense alba—A white form.
 - Belladonna—(Improved)—3 ft. Light blue, June-Sept. Space 1 ft.
 - Bellamosa—Dark blue form.
 - Hybrids—Color from pale to deep blue, large flowers, tall grower, space 1½ ft. (One-year plants).

- DIANTHUS (Sweet William)
- Tolerant, sun, space 12 inches.
 - Barbatus—2 ft. May-July. Red, White, Newport pink (order separately).
 - Sweet Wivelsfield—New hybrids. 1 ft. May-June. All colors mixed.

- DIANTHUS (Garden Pinks)
- Lime, drain, sun, space 8 inches.
 - Caessius grandiflorus—(Cheddar Pink) ½ ft. Pink, May-June.
 - Deltoides (Maiden Pink)—8-inch dwarf. A pink carpet in June.
 - Plumarius semperflorens—Single and double, white to rose, all summer. Fragrant. Tall stems.

- DICENTRA (Bleeding-heart)
- Part shade. Space 10 inches.
 - Formosa—1½ ft. Rose-purple all summer. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
 - Spectabilis—2 ft. Favorite. Pink all summer. Two 80c; ten, \$3.30.

- DIGITALIS (Foxglove)
- Tolerant, sun-shade. Space ½ ft.
 - Giant Shirley Hybrids — 6 ft. Mixed: White to Rose. June-July.
 - Gloxinaeflora—3 ft. June-July. Rose, pink, white. (State which).
 - Isabellina—3 ft. June-July. Cream-yellow. Several spikes per plant.

- ECHINOPS (Globe Thistle)
- Tolerant, sun-shade. Space 1 ft.
 - Ritro—3 ft. Steel-blue, July-Aug. Keep well dried. Attractive.

- EPIMEDIUM (Barrenwort)
- Humus, shade. Space ½ foot.
 - Macranthum — Like lily-of-valley in May. Semi-evergreen dwarf. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

- EREMURUS (Desert-candle)
- Rich, drain, space 18 inches. Hardy Zone (V). Protect crown in winter. Flower spike May-June.
 - Bungei—Citron-yellow. \$1.50 each.
 - Himalaicus — Free-flowering, enormous white. \$2.00 each.
 - Robustus—Huge, rose-pink. Largest of all. \$3.00 each.
 - Elwesii—A stronger, denser variety of Robustus. Pink. \$3.00 each.
 - Shelfordi—Hybrid. Copper-yellow tinted bronze. Huge. \$3.00 each.

Except where noted, Perennials are Priced:—Two (one kind) for 45c; Ten (one kind) \$1.80. Postpaid.

ERIGERON (Flea-bane)

Moist, sun. Space 1 ft.
Speciosus grandiflora—Blue, yellow center, June-July.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Demand a light, drained soil, sun. Space 8 inches. Tolerant.
Photo Grandiflora — 1½ ft. Yellow-Orange, May-August. Good cut-flower.
Burgundy—New, deep red variety. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

GEUM (Avens)

Tolerant, sun. Space 8 inches.
Chiloense — 2 ft. June-Sept. Various colors. Two varieties:—
Lady Stratheden—Double gold.
Mrs. Bradshaw—Double red.
Each kind: Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

GLADIOLUS (Page 49)

GYPSOPHYLLA (Baby's Breath)

Lime, sun, drain. Space 2 feet.
Acutifolia — 2 ft. Large white, July-Aug. Likes dry soil.
Paniculata—2 ft. Tiny white in Aug.-Sept. Very popular.
Repens alba—Trailing clouds of pink, white; July-Aug.

HEUCHERA (Coralbells)

Drain, manure, sun. Space ½ ft.
Sanguinea splendens—1½ ft. Scarlet, May-August. Striking cut-flower. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

Manure, moist, space 1½ ft. Divide every 3rd year.
Aureole—3 ft. Orange. 60c each postpaid. June.
Citrina—3 ft. Sulphur, July. 85c each postpaid.
Dr. Regel—1½ ft. Fragrant orange, May. 60c each.
Iris Perry—3 ft. Bronze-orange, May. \$2.00 each. New.
Leota Major—3 ft. Orange, Aug. 85c each postpaid.
Mikado—4 ft. Striking new orange. August. \$3.00 each.

HIBISCUS (Mallow)

Humus, moist, space 2 feet.
Moscheutos New Giant Flowering. White to dark red, 5 ft. June-Aug. Also: White, Pink, red eye.
Other Species (See SHRUB LIST)

HOLLYHOCK (Althea rosea)

Rich, sun, space 8 inches.
Double Giants—5 ft. June-July. White, Yellow, Red, Newport Pink.

HYPERICUM (Rose of Sharon)

Tolerant, sun, space 1 foot.
Calycinum — 1½ ft. Yellow, August. Spreads. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Other Species (See SHRUB LIST)

IBERIS (Evergreen Candytuft)

Prune freely. Space 6 inches.
Gibraltarica—8 in. Zone (V). White, May. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

INCARVILLEA (Trumpet-flower)

Loose, drain, sun. Space 8 inches.
Delavayi—1½ ft. Rosy, June. Zone (V). Two, 80c; ten, \$3.30.

New Everblooming Iris

BLOOM in spring and again in Fall! Some also flower intermittently through the summer. Without question the greatest news among Iris! Iris, except Japanese, are very tolerant. Sun. Space 1 foot. Divide every third year.

	Each
Autumn King. Typical lavender-blue bicolor of good form. 36 in..	\$0.35
Autumn Queen. Best white dwarf rebloomer for form and purity of color. 18 in. ....	.35
Autumn Surprise. All blue .....	.35
Dorcas Hutchinson. Early and consistent rebloomer. Pansy-violet self. 26 in. ....	.95
Eleanor Roosevelt. Fluorite purple self with rich falls. Beautiful...	.55
Equinox. Red and purple. 26 in. ..	.75
Golden Harvest. First yellow fall bloomer. Large; good form. 20 in.	1.00
Laura Hutchinson. Red pink cast..	1.50
October Opera. Rich velvet. 24 in.	3.00
Olive White. Deep cream .....	.55
September Skies. Deep red-purple self. Blooms freely in spring...	.55
Ultra. Fine blue and ultramarine..	.25

German (Bearded) Iris

Popular old favorites. We offer the following postpaid, any one variety, two for 35c. (\$7.50 per 100, not prepaid).
Photo Page 44
—Afterglow. Gray-lavender.
—Alcazar. Violet and purple.
—Ambassadeur. Maroon, bronze.
—Ballerine. Violet.
—Caroline Stringer. Light pink.
—Chasseur. Straw yellow.
—Endymion. Light buff.
—Gold Imperial. Fine yellow.
—Kochi. Claret and purple.
—Lent A. Williamson. Violet and purple.
—Lord Lambourne. Dusky red.
—Mother of Pearl. Pearl tints.
—Pallida dalmatica. Lavender.
—Pioneer. Red-purple.
—Primrose. Clear yellow.
—Queen Caterina. Pale orchid.
—Rhein Nixe. White, blue.
—Prospero. Purple-violet.
—Shekinah. Lemon-yellow.
—Sherwin Wright. Golden.
—Souv. de Mad. Gaudichau. Dark purple.
—Susan Bliss. Lilac-pink.
—Taj Mahal. Very fine white.

Dwarf Iris

The earliest hybrids to bloom. Miniatures of the later "Germans." Two of any one kind for 35c, postpaid.
Atroviolacea. 4 in. Very earliest; Dark purple.
Cyanea. Red purple, fragrant.
Marocain. Light violet, purple.
The Bride. White, free flowering, beautiful.
Negus. Bright violet, dark.
Zwanenburg. Cream; maroon.

Two Outstanding Everbloomers

Jean Siret — New Yellow dwarf, that begins early in spring with other miniatures and continue all spring. Then sporadically all summer they burst into bloom anew. When September comes, they begin a second long flowering season, being showy until late frost in November! Two, 90c postpaid.
Souvenir de Chauvagnac—The same extraordinary blooming characteristics as Siret, but a rich violet and pleasantly fragrant. Two, \$1.20.

Beardless Iris Species

Rare and unusual types. Add novelty to your Iris border. Each
Hexagona, Dorothea K. Williamson. Large, velvety flowers of most vivid purple\$0.30
Ochroleuca. Tall. Late. White, with yellow blotch. Very attractive.... .55
Orientalis. Blue King. Brilliant blue. Beautiful30
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Beautiful, large, ivory-white flower30
Sibirica, Distinction. Clear blue with interesting markings. Very good .30
Sibirica, Emperor. A beautiful Iris with deep violet-blue flowers..... .30
Sibirica Grandis. Rich violet standards; falls white and bronze.... .40
Sibirica Lactea. Small white flower. Fine foliage. Tall40
Sibirica, Perry's Blue. A beautiful shade of sky-blue. One of the best. 4 ft.30
Sibirica, Sunnybrook. Exquisite shade of soft Alice-blue. 3 ft. .. .30
Sibirica, True Blue. Clear blue. Low grower30
Pseudacorus. A beautiful bright yellow; tall and late. 40 in.30

Japanese Iris

The Iris Kaempferi is different. It likes shade and an acid, moist soil (with rhododendron or azaleas, for instance). The blooms come in late June or July and are flat and huge. 40c each; ten of one kind, \$2.80 postpaid.
Astarte. Double; beautiful dark violet.
Eumee. Single dark violet.
Gekka-no-nami. Earliest to bloom and the choicest white. Very free. Glistening white with creamy white stigmas.
Gold Bound. A fine, double, pure white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold-banded center.
Hercules. Double; clear lilac-blue.
Koko-no-iro (Purple and Gold). Enormous, double flowers of rich violet-purple, with white petaloids tipped violet.
Patrocle. Single; superb dark violet.
Prosperpine. Single; bright, rich blue, produced by shading of velvety blue and white.
Ski-no-ryo. Double; blue and white. Mixed. \$9.00 per 100 (not prepaid).

NOTE:—Our perennial prices include postage paid.

LATHYRUS
(Perennial Sweet-Pea)
Very tolerant. Space 3 feet.
Latifolius—Red, June-Aug. Climber.
Pink-Beauty—Deep rose variety.
White Pearl—A big improvement on old white forms. Prolific.

LAVENDULA (Sweet Lavender)
Dry, warm. Space 2 ft. Prune Mar.
Vera—1½ ft. old favorite. Fragrant blue, July-Aug. Zone (V).

LEONTOPODIUM (Edelweiss)
Drain, sun, ½ foot apart.
Alpinum—5-inch dwarf, woolly white, June-July. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star)
Sun-shade. Space 8 inches.
Pycnostachya—4 ft. Purple, July-Aug. Thrilling. Unique.

LILIUM (Lily)
Sharp drainage, space 1 ft., but set deep; among other plants, such as ferns, or shade. Following lilies easily grown:
Auratum—White, yellow-banded. Crimson spotted. 4 ft. July-Sept.
Elegans (Umbellatum)—1 ft. Yellow to orange, June-July.
Henryi—6 ft. Orange. August.
Philippine Formosa — 3 ft. White, emerald streaked. Aug.-Nov.
Regale—5 ft. Yellow-white. July. Prefers sun. Tolerant. Free-blooming.
Speciosum Magnificum — 4 ft. Ruby marks on white. Aug.-Nov. Sun, tolerant.
Tenuifolium—1 ft. Scarlet, June.
Tigrinum splendens — 1½ ft. Deep orange spotted black. Aug.-Sept. Robust and tolerant.
Tigrinum flore pleno—Double flowers.

All Lilies offered are bulbs, not plants. Size varies according to species, mostly 7 to 8 inches.

LINUM (Flax)
Loose, drain, sun. Space 8 inches.
Flavum—1½ feet. Dwarf yellow form. June-July. Two, 55c; ten \$2.30.
Perenne—1½ ft. Blue, May-Aug.

LOBELIA (Indian Paintbrush)
Moist, shade. Space ½ foot.
Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) — 3 ft. Scarlet, July-Aug. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

LYCHNIS (Catchfly; Campion)
Very tolerant. Space 1 foot.
Arkwrighti — 1 ft. Hybrid. Scarlet, June-Aug. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)
Space 8 inches. Moist, humus.
Alpestris—8-inch mounds, blue flowers, May and June.
Palustris (Scorpioides)—Creeping blue, April-June. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

NEPETA (Ground Ivy)
Drain, sun, space 8 inches.
Mussini—Spreading 6-in. dwarf. Blue, May. Sparsely all summer. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

Paeonia (Peony)
(Photo Page 44)

H EAVY, coarse feeders needing manure. Tolerant in sun. The list below is selected for each blooming period not alphabetically. Within each period, the list is based on color—white down to reds. The numbers are Amer. Peony Soc. ratings—10.0 being perfect.

(Mid-May)

	Each
Le Cygne—9.9. Very large ivory-white. Exquisitely fragrant	\$2.50
Festiva Maxima—9.3. Large white, crimson flecks at center .....	.50
Mons. Jules Elie—9.2. Best pink, center like a Chrysanthemum, fragrant .....	.75
Luetta Pfeiffer—8.7. Very large, soft hydrangea—pink, golden stamens	1.00
Philippe Rivoire—9.2. Richly scented, very dark crimson, blackish sheen	2.50
Richard Carvel—8.8. Fragrant, crimson	1.00

(Late May)

Laura Dessert—8.8. Yellow, white..	\$1.50
Mont Blanc — 8.6. Lacy, gorgeous milk-white, exquisitely fragrant..	1.00
Rosette—8.8. Clear, fresh shell-pink. Crimson-tipped center	1.00
Eugenie Verdier—8.6. A lovely hydrangea-pink. One of the showiest .....	.75
William F. Turner—8.4. Very dark crimson, yellow stamens	1.00
Mons. Martin Cahuzac—8.8. Dark purple-garnet, yellow stamens...	1.50

(Early June)

Kelway's Glorious — 9.8. Immense, creamy white. Rose fragrance..	\$2.00
Mrs. Edw. Harding — 9.3. Large, handsome white, golden reflection	1.50
Lady Alexandra Duff—9.1. Fragrant, large saucers. Pink and white...	1.00
Nymphaea — 8.8. Water-lily type. White; Profuse; fragrant .....	.75
Lucy Shaylor — 9.0. White, yellow center	3.50
Primevere—8.6. Creamy white; center deep yellow. Very fragrant...	1.50
Therese—9.8. The world's best pink. Very large, with delightful fragrance	1.00
Alice Harding — 9.5. Broad flesh-pink. Floriferous. Sweet fragrance	5.00
Walter Faxon—9.3. Soft coral-pink, delightfully fragrant	1.00
Doris Shaylor—9.1. Fine pink	1.50
Rose Shaylor—9.1. Fragrant, flesh-pink	2.50
Longfellow—9.0. Bright crimson, a constant prize-winner	1.00
Karl Rosenfeld — 8.8. Prodigious bloomer; brilliant red .....	.75

EARLY PEONY SPECIES

	Each
Anamola. Bright crimson	\$1.00
Decora pallasii. Crimson.....	3.00
Officinalis lobata. Salmon ...	10.00
alba-plena. White	1.50
rosea-plena. Rose-pink	1.00
rubra-plena. 8.6. Red.	1.00
Pubens. Rosy red	3.00
Tenuifolia flora-plena. 8.5.	
Fern-leaved. Crimson	3.00
Wittmanniana. Lemoine's varieties:	
Le Printemps, yellow	3.00
Avant Garde, pink	3.00

(Mid-June)

	Each
John M. Good—9.3. Large, white..	\$3.00
Myrtle Gentry — 9.1. Rosy-white, fragrant	5.00
Frances Willard — 9.1. Fragrant blush	1.00
Mme. Jules Dessert — 9.4. Flesh-pink, shading to cream.....	1.00
E. C. Shaw—9.1. Fragrant, rose...	2.00
Baroness Schroeder—9.0. Flesh pink	.75
Blanche King—8.9. Large. Glistening dark pink with silvery sheen.	5.00
Mme. Gaudichau — 8.2. Very dark crimson with blackish sheen....	1.00

(Late June)

Mrs. A. M. Brand—9.6. Large, perfect form; pure white, fragrant..	\$3.50
Solange—9.7. Coffee-and-cream ...	1.50
Tourangelle—9.4. Large, fragrant, pearly white, suffused tan-and-pink	1.00
Elizabeth B. Browning—9.2. Huge fragrant blush, turning white ...	1.00
Sarah Bernhardt—9.0. Very large, apple-blossom pink, tipped silver	1.00
President Wilson — 9.3. Soft rose-pink. Fragrant	2.00
Mrs. C. S. Minot—9.2. Large flesh-pink, coppery tints	2.00
Jeannot—9.2. Flesh-pink, tinted lavender, salmon-pink at base	1.50
Martha Bullock—9.1. Up to 12 inches in diameter, rose-pink, fragrant..	1.50
Nancy Dolman — 9.1. Huge. Requires 10 days to open. Beautiful soft pink	3.50

JAPANESE AND SINGLES

Distinct, two-color effects. Unique.

Albiflora (The Bride)—8.7. Early. Large white; yellow stamens	\$1.00
Ama-No-Sode — 9.2. Finest pink. Bright rose-pink, center yellow, faced with pink	3.50
Fuyajo—9.2. Dark, rich, mahogany-red	1.50
Hakadote—9.0. A new white	12.00
Hari-ai-nin—8.9. Brown-toned red..	5.00
Harriet Olney — 8.7. Mid-season, large soft-rose	1.00
Isani-Gidui—9.3. Two rows of petals pure white, center rich buff	5.00
King of England—8.6. Very large. Dark madder-red, with a center of buff, streaked rose-pink	1.00
Mikado — 8.6. The crimson guards surround a center of chamois....	1.00
Nippon Beauty — 9.38. Sensational novelty. Dark red. Perfect.	7.50
Some Ganoko—9.0. Fragrant. Rich, dark madder-red, center golden..	2.00
Silvia Saunders — 9.0. Early. A lovely new pink; yellow center..	6.00
Tokio—8.9. A beautiful large flower, with guards of rose-pink and center of pink, yellow and buff	1.50
Verdun—8.9. A crimson-red single	5.00

NOTE:—Our perennial prices include postage paid.

PAPAVER (Poppy)
Tolerant. (Nudicaule needs sun and drainage). Space 1 foot.
Nudicaule (Iceland)—1 ft. Yellow in May and September. Neat.
Orientalis—2 foot stems, very showy cup-shaped, May-June. We offer following varieties:—
Photo Beauty of Livermore—deep red, large. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Page May Queen—New double flowers, rich scarlet. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
44 Mrs. Perry—Salmon-pink. The best pink. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Olympia—Earliest. Double scarlet. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Perry's White—Pure white. Delightful. Two, \$1.05; ten, \$4.30.
Wurtenbergia — Immense dark red. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)
Manure, drain, sun. Space 10 in.
Barbatus Torreyi — Low, 2 ft. stems, scarlet, June-Aug.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Summer Phlox)
Drain, manure, bone-meal, sun. Space 1 ft. Divide 3rd year. Never allow flowers to seed. Do not water the leaves — only the ground. 2 foot plants, July-Sept.
Photo Annie Cook—Blush pink. Two, 55c; 10, \$2.30.
Page Baron v. Heecheren—Large red.
44 Europa—Immense white, carmine eye. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Independence—Very large white.
Johnson's Favorite—Light salmon pink. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Miss Lingard—Starts in June, white. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Pink Beauty—Good stalks, mauve pink. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Rheinlander—Bright salmon pink dark eye. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pink)
Barren, dry, sun. Space 8 inch. Mats of tiny green, sheeted with color. Die in shade. May.
Alba—Compact, neat white.
Lilacina—Spreading; lilac.
Rosea—Profuse rosy blooms.
Vivid—Bright pink. The best.

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern)
Very tolerant. Space 1 foot.
Francheti—Bushy, 2 ft. October, scarlet lanterns.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)
Sun, space 1 ft. Divide 2nd year.
Virginica—3 ft. clumps. Pink, July-Aug.
Alba—Pure white form.
Vivid — New dwarf, 1½ ft., larger stronger pink. Aug.-Sept. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)
Sandy or drain, sun. Do not disturb. Space 8 inches.
Grandiflora—2 ft. Spikes. Blue, June-October.
Alba—Pure white form.

PLUMBAGO (Blue Leadwort)
Dry, barren, space ½ foot.
Larpentae (Ceratostigma) — ½ ft. creeping. Blue, Aug.-Oct. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

PRIMULA (Hardy Primrose)
Damp, humus, shade. Space 1 ft.
Cashmeriana — 1 ft. Dark lavender. Apr.-May. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Veris Eliator Hybrids — 1 ft. Large, white to dark red. Apr.-May. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.
Veris Giant-Munstead-Hybrids — Like above, but mostly yellow. Two, 80c; 10, \$3.30.

PYRETHRUM (Daisy Chrysanthemum)
Manure, sun, space 15 inches.
Photo Roseum — 2 ft. White to red.
Page May and June. Two, 55c; 10, \$2.30.
44

SALVIA (Meadow Sage)
Sun, space 1 ft. Divide 3rd year.
Azurea grandiflora — 3 ft. Sky-blue, Aug.-Sept.
Pratensis—2 ft. Blue, June-Aug.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort)
Sun. Space 6 inches. Tolerant.
Ocymoides—Prostrate, pink, June.

SCABIOSA (Pincushion Flower)
Loose, sun. Space 8 inches.
Japonica—2 ft. Lavender, June-Aug.
Biennial, very profuse.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)
Barren, sun. Space 6 inches.
Acre—Carpet. Yellow, May-June.
Album—Mat. White, May-July.
Spectabile—1 ft. Sun-shade. Pink heads in August.

SEMPERVIVUM (Hens-and-Chicks)
Sun, drain, space 4 inches.
Tectorum—1 ft. evergreen rosettes. Pale red, June-July. Two, 40c; ten, \$1.50.

SIDALCEA (Prairie-mallow)
Tolerant, sun. Space 8 inches.
Rose Queen (Nervata) — 3 ft. Pink, June-July. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

STACHYS (Woundwort)
Sun. Space 8 in. for edgeings.
Lanata—1 ft. Purplish, July, woolly silver foliage.

THYMUS (Thyme)
Drain, sun. Space 6 inches.
Serpillum coccineum — 8-inch, rapidly spreading ground-cover, stands walking upon and mowing with mower. Fragrant leaves. Crimson show, June-July.

TRITOMA (Torch Lily; Pokerplant)
Drain, sun. Space 1 ft. Winter manure mulch. Zone (V) or (VI).
Hardy Hybrids—Clumps of lily leaves, sending up spikes of cream to coral, June-Oct.
Rufa—2 ft. Clump, racemes of dainty yellow, June-Oct. Two, 65c; ten, \$2.70.

VERONICA (Speedwell)
Tolerant. Space 8 inches. Cut back all faded flower-stems.
Longifolia—Blue, July-Sept. 3 ft.
Incana—1 ft. Blue, July-Aug. Silver, woolly leaves.
Spuria Royal Blue — 1½ ft. Intense blue, June-July. Two, 55c; ten, \$2.30.

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansy)
Manure. Drain. Space 8 inches. Compact dwarf, blooming entire summer into frost. Sun-shade.
Admiration—Soft purple, blotch.
Butterfly (Papilio)—Large, violet with purple center.
Jersey Gem—Large, neat, purplish blue. Far the best.
Lutea splendens—Golden yellow.
Mauve Queen—Pale blue.
White Perfection—Pure white.

Special Offer of New Exhibition Gladiolus

Very tolerant, though must be stored over winter. Mostly bloom 3 months after planting, unless marked "early". All have many flowers open at once, and flowers are huge—often 6 inches. No better bulbs can be bought. Thrip-free. Size 1½ inch up.

Affame—Flame-red. Giant. Five, 35c.	Flaming Sword—Early. Red. Five, 30c.
Anna Hurst — New, light rose, yellow tints. Five, 45c.	Giant Nymph—Early. Good pink, creamy yellow throat. Five, 30c.
Ave Maria—Light blue, purple blotched. Outstanding. Five, 40c.	Golden Dream—Pure yellow. Five, 30c.
Bagdad—Smoky rose. Five, 45c.	Marmora—Lavender-gray. Five, 35c.
Berty Snow—Early. Soft lilac, outstanding. Five, 40c.	Mammoth White—The best. Five, 45c.
Betty Nuthall — Salmon and yellow, feathered red. Five, 30c.	Minuet—Giant lavender. Five, 45c.
Break C'Day — Pink, pencilled yellow. Five, 35c.	Pelegrina—Best dark violet. Early. Very showy. Five, 45c.
Canberra—Deep yellow. Five, 50c.	Picardy — Best new Gladiolus. Early. Huge soft pink, shaded below, marked throat. Five, 35c.
Comm. Koehl—Marvelous huge scarlet-red. Five, 50c.	Red Phipps—Tall red. Five, 45c.

Ask any "Glad" expert what he thinks of this list! Every one is outstanding. Prices way below ordinary, include POSTPAID. If order totals 50 or more, deduct 10%. Special 100 rates quoted.

Except where noted, Perennials are Priced:—Two (one kind) for 45c; Ten (one kind) \$1.80. Postpaid.

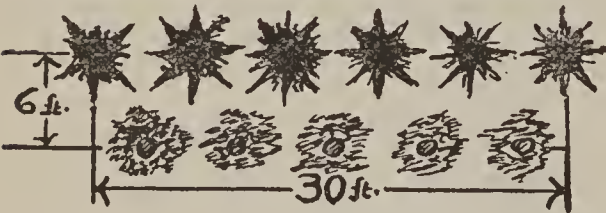
Hedges – Living Walls of the Garden

BEAUTY and comfort are found in sheltered places. Wind is the first enemy of the gardener. Hedges offer a wide variety of protection—from the masonry evergreen effect of Yew and Hemlock to the plumey tall screen of Poplars. Cost depends almost entirely upon the size of plant used—never plant an inferior kind of hedge because the best kind seems costly: Rather plant the right kind in small size. For instance, a Yew hedge can be planted for as little as 15c a running foot of hedge!

Screens and Windbreaks

On badly exposed locations there is sometimes no comfort at all to be found without a thorough wind-break. Houses near highways often need to shut off the sound and sight of traffic. Unsightly buildings on neighboring places need to be screened off. For all such purposes tall plants and trees are needed.

PINE AND SPRUCE SCREEN



In the above, the combined effect is dense, evergreen and informal.

Low Edgings

A foot or less in height, to make neat edges to rose or flower gardens, such plants as Dwarf Box, Dwarf Yew, etc. can for years be kept small with yearly pruning, and twice a year shearing. The net growth can be one-half inch a year.

Hedges Must Grow

But no hedge can be kept permanently at any fixed height—they must be allowed to keep some new growth. Usually an inch a year is enough—or more can be allowed if desired. When a hedge is old and large, the only thing to do is to prune very severely and then let the soft new growth come back for a year.

SOME HEDGE SHAPES

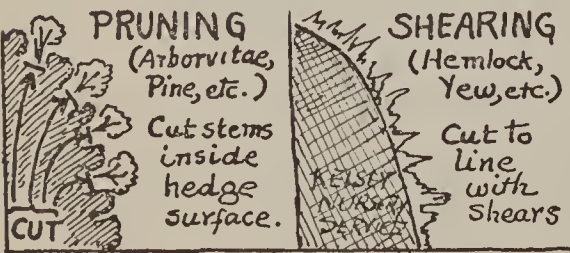


Hedges Must Eat

Starving a hedge is usually no easy trick and results merely in a sickly and diseased row of bushes. Fertilize if you want a good hedge. It makes 'em grow, and you have to prune all the more, but you have a nice hedge.

Start as Small as you Dare!

Experts agree that perfect hedges should be started from one to two feet high—or smaller. If you can't wait, plant larger, and revise the planting distances in the table.



Planting Distance (ft.)	THE BEST HEDGE PLANTS	Prune or Shear	Relative Hgt. (ft.)	Approx. Width	Normal Growth	*Remember to look up the Hardiness map on page 4 and make sure which hedge is hardy in your locality.
	For prices and descriptions, see alphabetical listing on pages 11 to 37. (Also Bargain on page 7)					Common Name
	EVERGREENS					
1½	Juniperus chinensis	S	15	3	fast	Chinese Juniper
1½	“ virginiana	S	15	3	med.	Red Cedar
1½	Chamaecyparis plumosa (Also other Retinospora)	S	6	3	med.	Plumed Cypress
2	Picea excelsa	P	8	4	fast	Norway Spruce
2	“ alba	P	8	4	fast	White Spruce
2	Pinus resinosa	P	12	6	fast	Red, Norway Pine
2	“ sylvestris	P	10	5	fast	Scots Pine
1½	“ strobus	S	8	4	fast	White Pine
2	Pseudotsuga douglasi	S	8	5	fast	Douglas Fir
1½	Taxus cuspidata (tree)	S	8	4	med.	Upright Yew
1	“ “ nana	S	2	2	slow	Dwarf Yew
2	“ “ (spreading)	P	3	4	med.	Spreading Yew
½	“ canadensis stricta	S	1	½	slow	Upright Dwarf
1½	“ media Hicksii	S	6	2	med.	Hick's Yew
1½	“ “ Kelseyi	S	5	3	med.	Berrybush Yew
1½	Thuja occidentalis	P	6	2	med.	Arborvitae
1½	Tsuga canadensis	S	8	5	fast	Hemlock
	EVERGREEN SHRUBS					
1½	Berberis triacanthophora	P	3	3	slow	Evergreen Barberry
1½	Buxus sempervirens	S	5	3	slow	Bush Boxwood
1	“ “ suffruticosa	S	4	4	slow	Old English Box
⅓	“ “ “ (2)	S	1	½	slow	Dwarf Box Edging
1	“ Koreana	S	1	1	slow	Korean Dwarf Box
1½	Euonymus rad. vegetus.	S	3	3	fast	Ever. Bittersweet
2	Laurocerasus schipkaensis	P	3	4	fast	English Laurel
1½	Mahonia aquifolium	P	4	3	med.	Holly-grape
	DECIDUOUS SHRUBS					
1	Berberis thunbergii	S	3	3	med.	Japanese Barberry
1	“ “ erecta	S	3	1	med.	Columnberry
⅔	“ “ minor	S	2	2	slow	Box-barberry
1½	Caragana arborescens	S	6	4	fast	Siberian Pea-tree
1½	Hibiscus syriacus	S	6	6	med.	Shrub Althea
1	Ligustrum Ibolium	S	5	3	fast	Hardy Privet
½	“ ovalifolium	S	6	3	fast	Calif. Privet
2	Maclura polifera	P	12	8	fast	Osage Orange
1½	Spiraea Van Houttei	S	4	4	med.	Bridal Wreath
1½	Rhamnus frangula	S	8	5	fast	Shiny Buckthorn
1½	“ cathartica	S	8	5	fast	Spiney Buckthorn
1½	Syringa vulgaris	S	8	4	fast	Common Lilac
1	Viburnum opulus nana	S	2	2	slow	Dwarf Cranberrybush
1½	Euonymus alatus compacta	S	5	4	med.	Burning-bush Dwarf
	DECIDUOUS TREES					
2	Carpinus caroliniana	P	12	6	med.	Hornbeam
1½	Crataegus crus-galli	S	8	5	med.	Cockspur Thorn
1½	“ oxycantha	S	8	5	med.	English Hawthorn
2	Fagus sylvatica	P	12	6	med.	European Beech
2	Populus nigra italica	-	25	5	fast	Lombardy Poplar
2	Ulmus pumila	S	15	7	fast	Chinese Elm

Better Hedges

A hedge is as much a part of the architecture of a home as the house. Why not take pains to get the right kind?



A Spruce Windbreak

Almost a small forest, but on only a part acre. The wind that swept the hill-top has been stilled.



A Hedge of Japanese Yew

No pacifist can complain of this native of Nippon! Probably the best evergreen hedge plant in existence for use in Northern United States. (See under *Taxus cuspidata*—upright.) Any soil, wind or shelter, sun or shade, damp or dry—within reason. Can be sheared at the surface and at any time of summer, as it keeps making some new growth into August. Properly, plants under 1½ feet should be used, set 1½ feet apart. Above is a hedge made of larger plants set wider.



A Spruce Hedge

Here, Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) has been used. Note that the effect is natural—not clipped or manicured. This is done by cutting out branchlets inside the face of the hedge, so that their tips no longer project, yet the cut part is hidden. A forest tree like a spruce can be kept bushy for 20 years or more.



A Hedge of Japanese Cypress

This evergreen (*Chamaecyparis*) makes a soft plummy growth and can be sheared to rich formal surfaces with great ease, in late spring on the new growth for best results. Being hardy and tolerant, as well as inexpensive, is highly recommended.



Dwarf Boxwood Hedge

Buxus suffruticosa (Old English or Dwarf Box) is perhaps the most famous hedge in America. No tricks are needed. It can be sheared on the outside to a straight line and in a few weeks the new growth has softened the cut twigs to one even, billowy surface. Very old specimens are worth a fortune, but hedges between one and two feet in height are surprisingly inexpensive.

This same plant is often used as a dwarf edging—kept to 8 or 12 inches.



A Hedge of Hemlock

Right next to Japanese Yew in desirability and much better from the point of view of a fine, even texture. The only intolerance is to wind. Simple surface shearing in early summer is enough to produce the richest dark green surface—like a fine lawn set on edge! Here also, plants 1½ feet high make the best hedge, though large specimens set further apart give fine results—and of course, quicker effects.



A Pine Hedge



The Hedge and Screen

Lombardy Poplars (*Populus*) used for quick growth and instant protection with the ultimate hedge (in this case *Arborvitae* (*Thuja*) planted small alongside). In ten years or so the Poplars can be thrown away and the permanent hedge is large enough to give protection by itself. Treat *Arborvitae* like Japan Cypress.



A Hedge of Barberry

This is not evergreen, but the red berries and twiggy growth give a "solid" winter effect. It is sheared easily, is thorny and dense enough to keep out dogs and children and will grow anywhere. (See *Berberis thunbergii*.) Set 1 foot apart.



Flowering Shrub Hedges

Here is *Althea* (*Hibiscus*) but any shrub will do—sheared. We suggest mixed shrubbery half-pruned.

Color Without Flowers

Here are lists of trees and shrubs with bright colored bark or leaf. Only first-class plants are listed—fit for garden use.



Blood-Leaf Japanese Maple
A young plant in photo. Makes a neat lawn specimen. See ACER

Showy Colored Bark

Betula alba (White bark)
Betula nigra (Papery brown bark)
Betula papyrifera (Papery white bark)
Betula populifolia (Creamy bark)
Carpinus (Blue-gray bark)
Cornus alba sib. (Bright red bark)
Cornus stol. lutea (Yellow bark)
Cornus stolon. (Deep red bark)
Eleagnus (Silvery bark)
Euonymus alatus (Corky-winged bark)
Fagus varieties (Gray bark)
Kerria japonica (Green bark)
Laburnum (Green bark)
Liquidambar styraciflua (Corky ridged bark)
Platanus orientalis (Spotted Creamy yellow bark)
Salix vit. aurea (Golden bark)



Purple Barberry (Berberis)
The color is exaggerated in the photo
Really much darker



Blue Spruce (Picea pungens Kosteri)

Colored Summer Leaves

Acer palmatum atropur. (purple)
Acer platan. Schwedler (purple)
Berberis thunberg. atro. (purple)
Eleagnus angustifolia (gray)
Eleagnus umbellata (silver)
Euonymus rad. color. (rosy)
Fagus sylvat. purpurea (purple)
Mahis floribunda purp. (purple)
Prunus pissardi (purple)

COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS

of plants named here will be found alphabetically on pages 11 to 37.



Purple-leaf Plum (Prunus)
Good color in spring, but dulls in summer
Still, a fine plant



Purple Beech (FAGUS)

Colored Autumn Leaves

Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Aronia arbutifolia
Berberis thunbergi
Berberis triacanthophora
Betula nigra
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus florida
Cornus paniculata
Cotoneaster in variety
Crataegus cordata
Enkianthus campanulata
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus americanus
Hydrangea quercifolia
Liquidambar styraciflua
Mahonia aquifolia
Nyssa sylvatica
Oxydendron arboreum
Photinia villosa
Quercus (most species)
Rhus canadensis
Rhus cotinus
Styrax japonica
Vaccinium corymbosum
Viburnum (all species)

EVERGREENS HAVE WINTER COLOR

Abies concolor (silver)
Cedrus atlantica glauca (silver)
Chamaecyparis lawson. Tr. of B. (blue)
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea (gold)
Chamaecyparis filifera aurea (gold)
Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea (gold)
Chamaecyparis plumosa lutescens (yellow)
Chamaecyparis squarrosa veitchii (silver)
Juniperus chinensis column. (gray)
Juniperus chinensis Pfitzer (silvery)
Juniperus chinensis Sargent (silvery)
Juniperus communis depress (yellow)
Juniperus communis Hibernica (gray)
Juniperus excelsa striata (blue)
Juniperus horizont. Douglas (bluish)
Juniperus horizont. phnosa (purple)
Juniperus sabina tamarisc. (blue-gray)
Juniperus virginiana glauca (blue)
Picea englemanni (steel-blue)
Picea excelsa aurea (yellow)
Picea pungens glauca, etc. (blue)
Pinus Koriana glauca (bluish)
Pinus parviflora glauca (blue)
Pinus sylvestr. Watereri (blue)
Taxus baecata Washingtoni (gold)
Thuja occident. Douglas aur. (gold)
Thuja occidentalis lutea (yellow)
Thuja orientalis aurea nana (gold)



Chamaecyparis Plumosa aurea